FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HOXHA ADDRESSES PRE-ELECTION MEETING IN TIRANA

AU081830 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 8 November 1978 reports that a pre-election meeting was held at the opera-ballet hall in Tirana this morning at which the AWP Central Committee first secretary, Enver Hoxha, addressed the voters of electoral zone No 209. Reported meeting Enver Hoxha on his arrival at the meeting were Simon Stefani, first secretary of the Tirana District party committee; Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council; Xhelil Gjoni, secretary of the Tirana District party committee; and others. According to the reporter, the meeting was attended also by "Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Hysni Kapo, Spiro Koleka, Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Manush Myftiu; Hekuran Isai, Rita Marko, Kadri Hasbiu, Pali Miska, Pilo Peristeri, Llambi Gegprifti and Qirjako Mihali; Prokop Murra, party central committee secretary; Shefqet Peci, vice chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; and other comrades." The reporter then says Simon Stefani presided over the meeting. The floor was then taken by Enver Hoxha, who addressed the voters.

Text of Hoxha Speech

LD082036Y Tirana ATA in English 1420 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 8 Nov, ATA--Follows the text of the speech Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, delivered today at the meeting with the electors of the Nr. 209 Precinct in Tirana, where he has been proposed as candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly.

Dear comrade electors, I am very happy to have the opportunity to meet you again, dear mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, workers, intellectuals, men of our glorious armed forces, and boys and girls, to talk over our common problems on the eve of such an historic event for our entire people and their state power as the elections of the deputies to the People's Assembly.

I am especially happy to meet you today, on this outstanding day in the glorious history of the Albanian people, on which 37 years ago, here, in Red Tirana, precisely in your city quarter which is dear to everyone of us, the Communist Party of Albania was founded, the party which, at the head of the people and together with them, raised high the banner of democracy and socialism. To our heroic party we owe all our victories, the happy life we are enjoying today and our secure future.

The situation in our country is revolutionary and optimistic. We live in an advanced, free and democratic socialist society.

What has made our society advance so greatly, so that the whole appearance of our country has changed, all this industry has been set up, agriculture had advanced, education and culture have developed to unprecedented proportions, and tens of thousands of higher and medium cadres and tens of thousands of skilled workers have been trained? What has made our life so fine that everyone, from the children to the elderly feel so happy?

All these achievements have their source in our socio-economic system, in the dictatorship of the proletariat, in our free, democratic, independent and sovereign life, in the heroic work of our people. It is the Party of Labour of Albania, the unerring Marxist-Leninist guide to our brilliant future, which has brought us all these blessings.

In Socialist Albania the working masses are masters of the country. Full freedom and democracy for the working people really exists here in the most appropriate forms. I spoke about these questions in the General Council of the Democratic Front, so I shall not dwell on them at length here. But I want to emphasize that broad democracy for the masses is being developed and perfected continuously in the process of the construction of socialism. It is linked with the strengthening of the socialist economy, and the common property, with the harmonious development of all branches of production and the perfecting of the relations of production. It is linked with the strengthening of the running of the economy and culture by the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the basis of a unified, centralized plan, according to the line, directives and orientations of the party.

As you know, here the plans for the development of the economy and culture are worked out from below up, by the broad masses of the working people. The masses make many valuable proposals, raise complaints and criticisms over failures to fulfil the plans, and suggest their creative ideas to the Central Committee of the party and government. In this way true proletarian democracy is expressed in theory and practice on the vital, cardinal issues. The working masses give the state this great assistance because they love it wholeheartedly, because they know the economic potential both of their places of work and of the republic as a whole, through the clear orientations issued by the Central Committee of the party and the government, not only when the plan is being drafted but continuously, during the whole period of its implementation.

In the capitalist countries the worker is not and cannot possibly be acquainted with the directions of the development of the economy as a whole, and not even of the enterprise where he works, for the reason that he is connected with the factory only sufficiently to do a job like an automaton, only as a wage earner, a seller of his labour power.

The same thing can be said of the Soviet Union and the other revisionist countries. Thus, for example, in the Yugoslav system of "self-administration", which is publicized as a system in which everything is allegedly in the hands of the workers, the worker is deprived of any power. In the enterprise which he allegedly runs himself, the worker, in fact, decides nothing. There, the director and his staff decide on the plan, investments, the way income is distributed, who should be favoured and who should not, etc. The workers of the "self-administrative" enterprise know nothing at all about the plan of the republic, or the plans of other enterprises, because they have no interest in this question. There, the enterprises compete with one another in order to make profit for those who run them. From this struggle waged there in the fields of production and marketing the workers gain nothing. On the contrary, their interests are undermined by competition, and the bourgeois spirit of localism and individualism is widespread among them.

In the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and the other revisionist countries, the so-called reforms in the management of the economy, its decentralization and other factors led to the restoration of capitalism, to differentiation and the polarization of society. This situation has brought about the enrichment of the upper strata, of the whole pyramid which rules over the proletariat and the working people of these countries, and led to the impoverishment of the masses of the working people.

Although, for the purpose of deceiving the working masses certain "socialist" forms, norms, or traditions, completely divested of their Marxist-Leninist content, may still be preserved in some of these revisionist countries, power is maintained through force of arms, terror and the use of violence.

The economy is in crisis, prices are rising every day, social life is degenerating, clashes of the popular masses and the various nationalities with the repressive forces of the governments etc., are occurring. That is why the life of the masses of the people there is so poor both from the economic and from the spiritual aspect.

The successful construction of socialism in Albania, the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party in all fields, have also strengthened the international position of our country.

The principled stand of the Party of Labour of Albania and the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the field of foreign policy of our state and party is guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, it defends the lofty interests of our socialist homeland, supports the revolutionary movement of the working class and the struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and sovereignty.

Our Marxist-Leninist party and our socialist state are irreconcilably opposed to and in struggle with imperialism, be it American, Soviet, Chinese, Japanese, or any other. We are opposed to that socio-economic formation in which base and superstructure serve to exploit and oppress the peoples. Our policy is such because it is a policy of proletarian principles. To follow the developments in the world with a proletarian class eye means to defend the interests of the working people, to side with the oppressed, those who want to overthrow the old world and to replace it with a new world in which people will live in complete freedom and genuine democracy. We are supporters of the revolution, of that revolution which brings about qualitative progressive changes in the life of the peoples and mankind as a whole. We do not cloak our stand with cliches, nor do we make concessions to the detriment of the revolution, socialism, or peoples' liberation.

The policy of the Party of Labour of Albania has the support, first of all, of the world proletariat, the peoples and the workers of the various countries on all continents, because this policy is in conformity with their struggle and aspirations.

Even the capitalist and revisionist states are not insensible to the policy of Albania and its stands, regardless of the fact that ours is a country with a small territory and population. This is because the policy of Socialist Albania is just, because its voice is listened to with respect in the world. That is why they try to hide it from the peoples of their own countries, or to present it in a distorted light. But they have not achieved their aims and never will achieve it.

Our country does not follow a policy that vacillates according to the current circumstances. The changes in the international arena are caused by the instability and decay of capitalism, the economic, political and military crisis, the broad revolutionary movement of the peoples who are fighting to free themselves from the yoke of imperialism and social-imperialism, from oppression and exploitation by capital, and the rule of the bourgeoisie and revisionism. The arising situations are eroding imperialism and capitalism from within, creating uncertainty about the future, therefore the ruling circles, the cliques in power in the bourgeois revisionist world try to adapt themselves to them, to strengthen their existing alliances and to form new alliances of every kind, to pursue a policy dictated by the passing circumstances. Judging others by their own yardstick, the capitalists and revisionists think that, though independent of them, our country, too, will eventually fall into line and follow the furrows world capitalism is opening with its rotten plough.

Our enemies are mistaken when they think, that in following an independent policy, our country is allegedly isolated and "does not know whom to turn to," that "it will hold out its hand to somebody who will pull it out of the bog," etc.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has never been, and never will be, isolated, it has never been and never will be left wondering whom to turn to. It is advancing confidently, relying on its own strength, building, creating, training and defending itself fearlessly, and with its heroic example, it is inspiring and will continue to inspire the oppressed masses of the world. The unwavering stand of Albania in its policy is resolute and correct, because it is guided by the theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Our policy, based on scientific criteria, correctly and realistically analyses the problems of world development, inter-state relations and international events, the processes and phenomena of the revolutionary and liberation movements of the peoples of the world, and takes a correct stand towards them.

The capitalists and revisionists have called the policy of Albania "anachronistic" and are trying, with such artificial labels, which never find approval among the peoples of the world, to make it ineffective on world public opinion. Why do they make those efforts? They do this because our policy is the policy of the new social order, socialism, which is the dream of the proletariat and all the oppressed of the world, who constitute a colossal force which has risen to its feet. This force is terrifying to the capitalists, the monopolists and their ideologists, hidden in the host of parties with various names, ranging from "democratic" to "communist". And it will become even more terrifying in the future. That is why our policy upsets those who are against the proletariat and its interests.

The directions of our policy, which defends the lofty interests of the homeland and revolution, cannot change with each shift of the wind, at every juncture and circumstance which may be created from time to time. Naturally, our party and government follows the circumstances, contradictions and developments in the world very carefully, in order to utilize them in the interests of our socialist homeland and the Albanian people, the revolution and all the peoples of the world.

The relations of our socialist state with the capitalist and revolutionist states are based firmly on revolutionary class criteria. We do not have diplomatic relations with the American imperialists, the Soviet social-imperialists, or the fascist states, and we are not going to have them, but with the other states, with a social system different from ours, we shall have relations on the basis of equality, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutual benefit.

Although they may be of the one nature, the states have distinctive features in their policies and these must be examined closely in order to define correct stands. It is not right to lump all states together or classify them in "three worlds" and advocate the alliance of these "three worlds" against one member of the "first world," Soviet social-imperialism. When we, as Marxist-Leninists, speak about the world and its different states, we judge them according to dialectical and historical materialism, and not arbitrarily, therefore we are against the division which the revisionist theory of "three worlds" makes.

Having in mind the socio-economic order of the various countries, Lenin said that there are two worlds: Socialism and capitalism. But, as he teaches us, although all the capitalist states belong to one socio-economic formation, there are small capitalist states and also powerful capitalist states. Under the law of the jungle which exists in the relations among capitalist and revisionist states, the "big fish" eats the small, therefore the "small fish" has to struggle for existence, and the contradictions emerge precisely from these efforts.

Our republic endeavours to utilize the contradictions in the interest of the revolution, and to support the fight against the "big fish" in order to weaken it, to assist the revolutionary movement of the working class and the struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and social progress.

It is clear to our party, to our socialist state, to the Marxist-Leninist, the proletariat and all the peoples of the world, that imperialism, social-imperialism, world capitalism and reaction of every hue are fighting to maintain their domination over the peoples, whereas the people are fighting to cast off the yoke of hated rulers and to take power into their own hands. This is a relentless fight which will end in the victory of the peoples, and which, of course, will not be attained immediately, without sacrifices and bloodshed.

National liberation wars are just. The Marxist-Leninist and progressive revolutionaries support and lead them. These wars are necessary to win national independence and to establish genuine (?democratic) [words indistinct]. They create favourable conditions and open the road for the socialist revolution. While supporting the liberation struggles of the peoples and the revolution, we can by no means rely on one imperialism to fight the other, (?one) cannot support one capitalist world power to fight another capitalist world power.

The Marxist-Leninist theses of our party on the current world development have been and are being vindicated by time. On the other hand each day is proving more and more clearly that the theory of "three worlds" is anti-Marxist, reactionary, a theory in the service of imperialism and of the strategy of China itself as a superpower, the aim of which is to redivide the world, and not to combat imperialism and its aggressive designs. The "theoreticians" and the supporters of the theory of "three worlds" cannot call on the proletariat and the peoples of the so-called Third World to rise against the yoke of the reactionary local bourgeoisie and foreign oppressors, to rise against the imperialist war. They can never do this, for they would contradict their own "theory", which advocates unity of the proletariat and the oppressed popular masses with their rulers, with the capital which is exploiting them. Therefore, the proletariat and the peoples do not trust this "theory" but spurn it and angrily reject it.

The view of our party is that the advocates of the theory of "three worlds" are renegades from Marxism-Leninism, dangerous enemies of the peoples, because they aim to sabotage the liberation struggles of the peoples and world proletarian revolution. They have revised the theory of Marx and Lenin on the content of the revolution, have negated the ideology which leads it to victory, which leads the peoples towards liberation, towards a new socialist society without exploiting classes.

The Yugoslav revisionists, who defend and develop the theory of the "non-aligned world", pose the same danger. With whom are these pseudo-Marxists non-aligned? They pose as non-aligned with any pacts, at a time when they are totally aligned with the founders of these pacts. They serve the powers which lead these pacts, for it is thanks to them that they exist and are kept in power. While they are non-aligned with the revolution and liberation struggles, these gentlemen are totally aligned with the counter-revolution and imperialist oppression. Such "theoreticians" are firemen to extinguish the flames of the revolution--they are working to strengthen the rule of imperialism and the power of capital, by spreading false ideas on the necessity for alleged structural reforms, economic reforms, new, allegedly communist methods of administration, etc.

Marxists-Leninists, on the contrary, are aligned with the revolution. We are aligned with the peoples who are fighting to gain their freedom, independence, and sovereignty, therefore we stand resolutely on the side of the peoples who are hurling themselves into revolutionary and national liberation wars to liberate themselves from every kind of bondage.

We are committed to the common struggle of the peoples against imperialism, social-imperialism, and reaction, and as such are opposed to the "theoreticians of non-alignment" who beg alms from the imperialists and are for the preservation of the status quo.

The Yugoslav, Soviet, Chinese and "Eurocommunists" modern revisionists, the social-democrats and others, indulge in a great deal of talk about allegedly equal economic relations among states, a new world economic order, aid to the underdeveloped countries, etc, but in reality all their words are slogans issued to preserve the domination of capital, to prolong the existence of colonialism and neo-colonialism. This is a hypocritical policy, and we do not conceal our attitude towards it. Were we to hide the truth, we would be committing a crime. We will never puruse a two-faced policy and we will fight to the finish for the truth. We see things as they are, and call them by their proper names. We act in this way, because, having judged our cause carefully, we see that it is just and honourable, therefore, we are convinced that it will triumph.

We say openly, also, that the beautiful words about the problems of disarmament that are spoken at the United Nations Organization, at the conference of Helsinki, of Belgrade and elsewhere, are sheer demagogy, just "beating the air," Disarmament can never be achieved through the desire of imperialism which has established its monopoly in strategic weapons and its superiority in conventional weapons, not inorder to disarm but to suppress the revolution and the peoples, to unleash aggressive wars. Many years ago Stalin said, "The bourgeois states are furiously arming and rearming. What for? Certainly not for friendly chats, but for war. And the imperialists need war, for it is the only means for the redivision of the world, the redivision of markets, sources of raw materials and spheres for the investment of capital." (I.V. Stalin, Works, vol 12, pp 242-243 Alb. ed). This opinion of Stalin's is more relevant than ever today.

Disarmament will be achieved only when the peoples rise in revolution, only when they wrest the weapons from the hands of the imperialists and make them ineffective. If such a situation is achieved, then imperialism, the strength of which lies in these weapons will give up the ghost.

In the world today, big capital has spun its spider's web over all the states of the world, which it has enslaved by means of credits "aid," etc. It has created and fosters the opinion that no state in the world can exist without receiving credits. The bourgeoisie and revisionism consider the correct action of any country, such as Albania, which does not accept credits for the construction of the country, as "out of step with the times and unrealistic". At the same time, with evil aims, they confound credits from the imperialists and capitalists with trade carried on for mutual benefit, in which the freedom, independence and sovereignty of neither side is impaired. Socialist Albania has carried on trade with various countries, without accepting any credits from foreigners and it will continue to do so.

The aid of one socialist state to another socialist state is another thing. This aid must be internationalist and must not be accompanied in any way with evil intentions or be aimed at the subordination of this or that state to the dictate of a greater or more powerful state. Aid which has such anti-Marxist aims is not internationalist, but neo-colonialist aid disguised under an internationalist cloak.

Aid between socialist countries is mutual. The aid the Soviet Union gave us at the time when Stalin was alive was internationalist. Stalin told me personally that we were not to pay back the credits they were granting us immediately, because of our very great need to reconstruct our economy and recover. He did this because the strengthening of Socialist Albania served the revolutionary movement and the struggle of the peoples.

However, as the facts have proved, the "aid" of the Yugoslav revisionists and, later, of the Khrushchevites and Chinese did not have this character. On the contrary, their "aid" was given for ulterior motives, and was intended to turn Albania into a vassal state of Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and China. These "allies" were internationalist in words only, and contrary to what Lenin said, The thing is not to "proclaim" internationalism, but to be internationalist in deeds. (V.I. Lenin, Collected Works, Vol 24, pp 72, Alb. ed).

From the letter our party and government addressed to the party and government of China, you know that Chinese revisionist leadership cut off all credits and aid in a brutal and hostile manner, withdrew its economic and military specialists from Albania and failed to fulfil its obligations on a number of projects for which contracts had been signed in official agreements. Under the agreements it had signed and international norms China was obliged to complete these projects. Now it does not want even to carry on mutually beneficial trade with us.

These acts of the Chinese leaders are inspired by an anti-Marxism stand of great state chauvinism, by their intention to harm the cause of socialism in Albania. The behaviour of the Chinese leaders towards our country shows that their political and ideological attitudes towards the peoples of the world are hypocritical and perfidious.

The stands of our party and state towards China have always been correct, open, sincere, and friendly, while the stands of the Chinese leadership towards Albania, on the face of it, appeared to be Marxist-Leninist, but as the facts have shown, right from the time when contacts between the two countries were established to this day, it was not Marxist-Leninist, was neither sincere nor well intentioned, nor internationalist.

The Chinese leadership has not defended or implemented the Marxist-Leninist principles on the construction of socialism and support for the cause of the revolution and liberation of the peoples. This is the source of their constantly changing and extremely unclear and complicated stands within China. as well as the continual changes in Chinese strategy and tactics over international problems. The anti-Marxist and pragmatic policy of the Chinese leadership is also the source of its hostile anti-Albanian attitude which led to the rupture of the relations of friendship between China and Albania.

Our letter pointed out that, each time differences emerged in its relations with China, the Party of Labour of Albania, while rigorously adhering to the norms governing relations between the Marxist-Leninist parties and two socialist states, repeatedly proposed that talks should be held and that the problems which had emerged should be solved in a sincere and friendly way, without making them public. Our party did this, because it imagined and hoped that frank comradely talks would be beneficial to both sides, ideologically and politically, in the first place. However, the Chinese leadership, Mao Tse-tung and company and those who now lead the party and the government of China, did not follow such a Marxist-Leninist procedure and had no desire to do so. They refused to discuss the differences which had existed between us for a long time.

It was not for a few goods or to get some credits that the Party of Labour of Albania and Socialist Albania linked themselves with China, but for the sake of revolutionary unity, the great common cause of mankind: The construction and strengthening of socialism and the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and all reactionaries, against Khruschevite and all other shades of modern revisionism. This was the great reason that linked us with China, and not simply that it might give our country credits.

In an article published recently in the Chinese press of Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping it is claimed that Mao Tse-tung said: "Please, come and criticize me day and night. Then I will sit down and think things over with a cool head, without sleeping for two or three nights. After reflecting and purging my conscience, I will make my sincere self-criticism." This is fine in "theory," but in practice? The opposite. We did not criticize Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese leadership, but expressed a series of opinions to them. However the truth is that they mistook our comradely remarks for antagonistic opposition and Mao Tse-tung himself said that he would not reply to them, because "he did not want to engage in polemics" with us.

Despite this, seeing that China was sliding deeper and deeper into the revisionist quagmire, the Party of Labour of Albania continued to offer the proper comradely opinions to the Chinese leadership and sought discussions and consultations with them. These discussions and consultations were consistently refused by their side. It is more than clear to us that the Chinese leaders acted in this way because their positions were weak and they were quite unable to face up to the powerful Marxist-Leninist logic of the Party of Labour of Albania.

They were not in favor of talks and consultations with us, because they wanted us to accept their views and dictate without any discussion. As you know, the Chinese leadership through Chou En-lai and company, several times tried to blackmail us in order to impose a military alliance with Yugoslavia and Romania on us. Of course this alliance was planned to achieve the aims of China against the Soviet Union in the Balkan area and to instigate an imperialist world war. We rejected these attempts of the Chinese. But they continue to plot against Socialist Albania, against the Party of Labour and its leadership. They tried to achieve their ends by inciting and organizing the treacherous sabotage activity of the putschist group of Beqir Balluku, Abdyl Kellezi, Koco Theodhosi, etc, whom our party and people put in their proper place. So we made the mines explode in the hands of the Chinese. Then, the Chinese leaders were left with nothing else they could do except to resort to their final means, which they thought would have a major effect in Albania and throughout the world: They took the hostile, arbitrary and perfidious decision, cut off their credits and withdrew their specialists from Albania.

With this act they undertook against us, the Chinese leaders thought they could make us give way, that we would be left like "a fish out of water" and be forced to hold out our hand to somebody. This somebody, according to them, would be either the revisionist Soviet Union, or American imperialism and the other capitalists. But they were wrong, as they will always be wrong in their anti-Marxist views. Albania will forge ahead and build socialism relying on its own forces, and will never, never hold out its hand to Soviet social-imperialism, to American imperialism, or to any other capitalist or revisionist state. Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping found the line of our 7th congress, where the so-called theory of "three worlds" was criticized and rejected, as an "excuse" for declaring open war on our party. They accused us of publicly attacking China and Mao Tse-tung at our 7th congress. In fact, the 7th congress attacked neither China nor Mao Tse-tung, it only exposed the anti-Marxist theory of "three worlds," theoretically and politically, regardless of who was its author, either Mao Tse-tung or Teng Hsiao-ping.

At a time when this "theory" had begun to cause great harm in the revolutionary movement in the world, when the Chinese leaders were seeking to impose it on the Marxist-Leninist movement and its general line, it would have been unpardonable for the Party of Labour of Albania and all the genuine Marxist-Leninist parties to have failed to criticize and denounce it. Now it has become clear that this theory was based on the great state chauvinist views of a state and party which had embarked on the anti-Marxist road, the social-imperialist road.

China, which posed as a socialist country, included itself in the "Third World" and it was not without a purpose or reason that it did this. The main reason is that it was not a genuinely socialist country and its leadership was not a leadership with a Marxist-Leninist line, it did not intend to build genuine socialism in China and to fight capitalism, imperialism, social imperialism and reaction.

China included itself in the "Third World" with the aim of dominating it and becoming a great capitalist power, a superpower. But in order to become such it had to consolidate its influence, in the first place, its ideological and political influence, in the various continents, and through this, realize its objective of establishing China's spheres of influence and finding markets for itself. This reactionary aim was disguised under the slogan that China is a socialist country, that it fights for the liberation of the peoples, and, for them to be liberated, they must unite with China, with the United States of America and all the capitalists of the world, in order to fight the arch-enemy of mankind--the Soviet Union. Thus, in itself, in theory and practice, the theory of the "Three Worlds" is a capitalist-imperialist theory.

Why is the Soviet Union the main enemy of mankind, in China's view, when all the world knows that the Soviet social-imperialism together with the United States of America, are the main enemies? To China, the social-imperialist Soviet Union is the main enemy not only because it has a great economic and military potential, but also because these two states have been competing with each other to deceive and dominate the peoples, by posing as socialist countries. Besides this, China has also expansionist aims towards Siberia and other regions of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, and Central Asia. Of course, these aims cannot be realized without war. Therefore, in order to strengthen its own position, China chose as its partners the United States of America and world capitalism which are competing with Soviet social-imperialism. Thus, the two, the United States of America and China, can make the "powerful pair" to smash the Soviet Union and to dominate the world. Later, when the possibility presents itself, China will turn against U.S. imperialism, too, in order to remain the only imperialist superpower.

China, which aspires to become a new superpower, continues to develop its policy of hegemony over the entire world. This is the context in which the treaty it signed with Japan, must be seen, that is, its alliance with one hegemonic power, against another hegemonic power, the Soviet Union. Like the alliance with U.S. imperialism and the capitalist bourgeoisie, this treaty, too, under the present conditions, spells no good for the Chinese people and the other peoples. On the contrary, it incites war, it has a racist character. Only a few days after the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty, Teng Hsiao-ping suggested to the rabid Japanese militarists that they should strengthen "their defence potential" and remain under the "nuclear umbrella" of U.S. imperialism, because such a thing is allegedly of "mutual benefit" to both countries, Japan and China.

Likewise, Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania and Yugoslavia is a continuation of the plan of the Chinese leadership.

Chou En-lai and Co, to create or encourage the creation of blocs of states against Soviet social-imperialism and especially to cause provocations in Europe, where it wants the third world war to be waged, in which the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the European countries are to clash with and destroy each other while China escapes this conflagration. Such an act, which incites imperialist world wars, which Lenin in his time called criminal is not only anti-Marxist, but also unrealizable. It is unrealizable because world capitalism and the imperialists don't need China to teach them when, where, and against whom they should make war. They have their own selfish plans.

Only brainless fools can be taken in by the intrigues of the Chinese leadership, and consequently spark off the catastrophe. We Marxist-Leninists must oppose this catastrophe, not only with our vigilance, but also with our active deeds, in order to prevent it from happening, because if it does, the burden of it will fall on the peoples. It is the peoples who pay the price of these expansionist ambitions of a handful of capitalists, be they American, Soviet, German, Japanese, or Chinese, with their own blood. The plans for war cannot be foiled if the peoples do not make life impossible for the imperialists and for capital, if they do not rise in revolution and do not fight fascism and all inciters to war.

Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Belgrade proves that China has not been and is not a socialist country, that it has not been and is not guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideology. The Chinese leadership is in complete accord, ideology, with Yugoslav revisionism. It is trying to paint Titoism with Chinese red, just as the Khrushchevite revisionists, the "Eurocommunists," and others have done and are still doing on their own behalf. For his part, Tito "magnanimously" turned over the page and said that now a new page was being opened in the relations between China and Yugoslavia. Of course, the friendship between them will be developed in the interests of capitalism in these two countries and in the interests of world capitalism.

With its Marxist-Leninist stand towards the Chinese policy, Albania warns the peoples of Yugoslavia and the other peoples of Balkans to be vigilant against the intrigues of the Chinese leadership, just as they must also be vigilant against the intrigues and plots of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists, because if these plots are carried through, they will inflict great misfortunes on the peoples. During his visit to Yugoslavia, the chief of the Chinese revisionists and friend of generals and marshals, Hua Kuo-feng, came close to our borders in order to hatch up intrigues against Socialist Albania and other Balkan countries.

Besides other things, he also played the part of the provocator against the Albanian nation. He found the question of the Albanian minorities in Yugoslavia, contrived by the junker Bismarck, by Beaconsfield, Lord Grey and their ilk, whose secret treaties against Albania Lenin exposed and tore up, to have been "solved very well in the Marxist-Leninist way." Hua Kuo-feng "forgot" that the Albanians living in Yugoslavia, both as regards the extent of their lands as well as the number of their population, amount to more than two Yugoslav republics, taken together. They are only one people, but they have been scattered over two republics and one autonomous region, because this suits the interests of the "just Marxist-Leninist solution," as Hua Kuo-feng assessed it. We want to tell Mr Hua Kuo-feng that the friends who received him did not tell him of the poverty and the lack of constitutional rights, which they do not grant the Albanians, especially in Macedonia, where he saw fit to raise this problem.

We tell him, and this he ought to have understood by now, that the Albanian will tolerate neither bondage nor dictate, and that he is not frightened by blackmail either. Beware of angering the Albanian people. The Albanians are patient, but when they are angered, even the flint will burst into flame.

In his speech at the main banquet, in the presence of Tito and the top Yugoslav officials, Hua Kuo-feng did not mention Marxism-Leninism, and he had no reason to do so, because he does not believe in it. But neither did he mention the theory of the "three worlds" or China's being in the "Third World." While he repeatedly praised the "non-aligned movement." This he did, not as a compliment to Tito, who poses as the leader of the "non-aligned world," but because China and Hua Kuo-feng intend to take the leading position in the "non-aligned movement" after Tito's death. But these calculations of the revisionist leadership of China also will turn out to be mistaken.

Although China's intentions will be exposed, they are very dangerous, just as dangerous as those of the Soviet Union, the United States of America, and the other capitalist countries. The Party of Labour of Albania is acting correctly by exposing the anti-Marxist theories and activity of the Chinese leadership, which are based on what is called Mao Tse-tung thought, which cannot be and has never been Marxist-Leninist. We are proving this, and proving it with facts, with theoretical and concrete facts.

We want and are struggling to ensure that the peoples of the world and the world proletariat are not beguiled by such slogans as the "Third World", the "non-aligned world," but base their triumphant struggle against world capitalism, against oppression and enslavement by colonialists and neo-colonialists, on Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

Comrades, in our relations with the foreign world, our party and government have pursued and are pursing an open and correct policy. When our partners are genuine Marxist-Leninists, then our relations with them develop on the road of friendship, fraternal collaboration and mutual aid. With the capitalist and revisionist states we develop trade and cultural relations of mutual benefit, on the condition that equality, sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs are respected. Our commercial relations with these countries cannot in any way influence our Marxist-Leninist policy and ideology.

A capitalist country may not want to conduct trade with our socialist country. This fact does not compel us to alter our color, our policy, nor our ideology. If one is unwilling, there are other capitalist countries with which we can conduct trade.

We have clearly defined our political and ideological stands towards the capitalist and revisionist states--we fight their ideology, policy, methods and acts, just as they fight Marxism-Leninism, the revolution, and socialism. We support the liberation movements, we are in solidarity and collaborate with the Marxist-Leninist parties in order to assist the proletarian revolution and the national liberation struggle, but we do not intervene, either with diversion, or with armed attacks.

Apart from commercial relations, we also have cultural relations with many countries of the world and want to develop them further. Progressive world culture ought to be absorbed, but we are not in favour of opening our doors to every kind of "culture." In Socialist Albania, the interests of socialism and the revolution require the dissemination of that progressive culture which serves the all-round communist education of working people and helps to bring the peoples closer together and develop friendship. We do not fool about with "a hundred flowers" and "a hundred schools," nor do we go from one extreme to another in our assessment of the achievements of the progressive world art and culture. Our party teaches us not to be xenophobic in regard to progressive world culture.

Of course, the great progressive experience and culture of the world, carefully selected, is a valuable treasure which should be utilized by all. It is important to stress that it is our duty not only to take from foreign culture, but also to disseminate our own culture. We value the progressive culture of others, but we must work so that they, too, know and appreciate the treasures of our ancient culture and our contemporary socialist culture.

The enemies accuse us of having allegedly closed our doors to cultural and scientific communication with the world. This is not true. Our doors are always open to progressive world culture and real science, because we are interested in progress. However, as we have frequently declared, we shall never gratify the desires of those who demand that we open our doors to degenerate and decadent culture, as the enemy of the party, Fadil Pacrami, endeavoured to do, when he negated and fought against the healthy traditions of our national literature and art and encouraged and supported the spread of alien modernist influences and manifestations.

The Party of Labor of Albania and our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat are wide awake to this danger. They know how to defend themselves, how to separate the wheat from the chaff, therefore they are not bothered about what illwishers say about them.

Being in favour of developing trade and cultural relations with other states, and expressing the desire for friendly and mutually beneficial relations with them, does not mean that we should abandon our principles and standpoints. The claim of the Yugoslav and other revisionists and the capitalists that, for the sake of these relations, we must not expose them as long as they allegedly are not attacking us, is absurd. It is by no means true that they are not attacking us. Their attack against us, against socialism, against Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and the dictatorship of the proletariat, is evident and unrelenting. If they give themselves the right to defend their ideas and pursue their own policy, why do they complain when we exercise our right to defend our ideas and pursue our own policy?

In our relations with the capitalist and revisionist states, the concrete attitudes of these states with regard to our country are taken into account. Proceeding from these attitudes we distinguish between those which are well-intentioned toward us, which are for friendly approaches and normal trade and cultural relations with our country. With such states as the Scandinavian countries, and Austria, Belgium, France, Holland, Switzerland and others, the possibility exists for the trade relations of our state to develop with mutual benefit, and for its cultural relations with them to develop better. We are interested that the peoples of these countries should be acquainted with the policy of our party and state, as well as with achievements in the construction of socialism in Albania. Likewise, we are interested, also, in getting acquainted with their peoples, with the fine values which they have created, so that the reciprocal sympathy between our peoples increases.

Among the capitalist states there are also those that, in the past, have acted against the freedom and independence of our country. Towards these states Albania remains vigilant, because the internal situation of some of them is not tranquil. Fascist elements who have inflicted great damage on the Albanian people in the past have been revived there. We think, and this is a lawful thing, that those states which have obligations towards Albania, ought to settle their debts immediately if they want to normalize relations with us.

We shall continue to carry on mutually beneficial trade with Italy, and develop our cultural relations, but historical facts force us to keep a very vigilant eye on all the events which occur there, and which threaten our country, too.

With the Yugoslav revisionist leadership we have irreconcilable ideological and political contradictions, therefore we are always vigilant towards its policy. Nevertheless, on the basis of respect for sovereignty, non-interference, good neighborliness and mutual benefit, we are for the continuation of normal commercial and cultural relations with Yugoslavia. With the peoples of Yugoslavia we want to live in friendship and within our rights. We tell them openly of our views. Our intentions have been and always will be good. Our declarations do not change.

With Greece we have friendly relations. We have always wanted to live on good neighbourly terms with the Greek people. The present Greek Government has responded to our desire for peace on the border between our two countries. This realistic stand of theirs is fine. Relations in the fields of trade and culture are developing in a satisfactory manner. We are ready to continue on this road, which is to the benefit of our two peoples and it is our wish that we should be sincerely friends with one another always. The Albanian people observe that the Greek people are for this friendship, too.

With Turkey, also, we have friendly relations, good trade and cultural relations, which we would like to develop further. We are pleased to see that the Turkish people and the Turkish authorities have warmly and enthusiastically welcomed the performances of our artistic ensembles in their country, which strengthen the friendship between our peoples.

A traditional friendship links our country and people with the Arab countries and peoples. Our relations with them are developing in a normal way. We support their just and resolute struggle to liberate the territories occupied by Israel. We support the just and heroic struggle of the Palestinian Arab people to gain their national rights. The state of Israel is a state artificially created by Zionism and international imperialism, at the expense of the Arab peoples, especially the Palestinian people. To attempt to gather together the diaspora of the centuries and to liquidate a nation and nationality thousands of years old, while creating a new diaspora and a "modern" tyranny, to practise genocide, to abolish the rights and freedoms of a nation under the pretext of a nationality of dubious authenticity, this is condemned by the progressive nations and peoples of the world, and sooner or later the latent hatred will result in a bloody national liberation war, just as it has done with the heroic Palestinian people.

It is impossible to conceal the persecutions and atrocities perpetrated against nations or part of a nation, as is the case with the Arabs and the Palestinians, by covering up these despicable acts which reek of oppression, with false tales about "irredentism," "nationalism," etc. The Albanian people, who have fought against tyranny through the centuries, will always defend the freedoms and rights of the peoples, and those of the fraternal Palestinian people in particular. The Albanian people never infringe the rights of anyone else, but they defend their own rights and the just rights of others stubbornly, with courage and valour.

The Arab peoples are constantly facing the Zionist-imperialist aggression, and the savage and very dangerous plots of the two superpowers and the other imperialist powers. Now all-round efforts are being made to split them more deeply, and to pit them one against the other, because this is the only way the imperialists can readily achieve their hegemonic objectives in the entire region of the Middle East, and secure the borders of what international Zionism calls "the great state of Israel," so that the big American, Soviet and other monopolies can continue to plunder the oil of the countries of the Middle East.

However, the Arab peoples, who have ancient cultural traditions and who have bravely fought for their freedom and independence through the centuries, will know how to cope with the new situations and will assuredly defeat every anti-Arab plot, will strengthen their unity and, on this militant basis, will forge ahead in their struggle to complete victory over the Zionist and imperialist enemies.

Our party and people, as in the past, are in solidarity with and support the just struggle and bold efforts of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America against imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racial discrimination, exploitation and oppression, for their national and social liberation, and the consolidation of their independence and sovereignty. We support the liberation war of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania against the racist regimes and imperialist interference.

The Albanian people condemn the intrigues and plots concocted by the Chinese social-imperialists against the Vietnamese people. We think that the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia, between two fraternal peoples, should be resolved on the road of negotiations, and without external interference, in the interests of the independence and sovereignty of the two countries.

Dear comrades, with the development of the productive forces, the perfecting of socialist relations of production and the methods of management and administration of the people's property, our economy has made continuous progress, while the well being of the working masses and their educational and cultural level has steadily improved. The two main and decisive branches of our socialist economy, industry and agriculture, have been developed to the level where they are able to fulfill the needs of the masses of working people in a satisfactory manner. Our industry is modern. For it to be set in motion, our socialist state has had to construct a series of hydro and thermal plants, which have been or are being brought into full production, along with the various industrial plants.

The building of hydro-power plants has reached the level at which it has not only created the necessary energy base, but has also greatly increased the abilities of the workers, technicians and engineers, who are fully capable of building the powerful hydro-power plants which are planned to be set up with our own forces. Our state will continue this work in the future, too, with the aim of increasing electric power production and utilizing the hydro-power potential of the country to the full.

Our heavy industry has been strengthened and is making progress. This fact is of very great significance, because it is known that the development of heavy industry opens up possibilities for rapid progress in all branches of the economy. This succes has been achieved by relying on our internal material and human forces. As is known, heavy industry consists, first of all, in the extraction and processing of minerals. Our country has a great wealth of different minerals, ranging from oil to chromium and the polymetals. We are exploiting this wealth, which supplies the economy with very valuable and irreplaceable raw materials, in a rational way. At present, minerals sufficient to last us several decades have been discovered in our country. We shall discover further deposits of minerals with which our soil is rich, both in regard to reserves and quality, and in regard to their variety, and we shall open up even greater prospects for all of them to be processed within the country in the future. Thus our industry will be built up and further strengthened and exports will increase, which will bring about the strengthening of our socialist homeland and guarantee its defence against any danger.

The people know about the many mines which have been opened up in all parts of the country. Together with the different specialists, the people themselves take part and help in prospecting for and discovering minerals. Albania is among the few oil-bearing countries of Europe, a country which has a great wealth of chromium, copper and many other minerals. Working to extract this wealth are tens of thousands of workers and experts, who are steadily acquiring special abilities in the industry and processing of minerals. It is a great success which rejoices the people when they see their own sons, with their skilled hands and resourceful minds, extract the great underground riches of the country and transform them into valuable assets for the people's wellbeing. The progress and prosperity of our socialist economy require, amongst other things, technical and scientific knowledge, a high level of discipline, conscientious performance of duty, patience and maturity. Therefore the party has set the task that people should learn continuously, assimilate knowledge and science thoroughly, and apply them rationally and in the general interest.

Besides the extraction of minerals, we have also built different combines and factories, which process these minerals. In the first place, we have set up the iron-nickel processing industry, part of which has been completed and has commenced production, while part is still incomplete because of the difficulties created by the perfidious and hostile activities of the Chinese leadership against our country. However, our party has taken all the measures to ensure that the metallurgical combine "The Steel of the Party" will be completed.

Relying on our own forces we have also built other factories for the processing and upgrading of minerals. We shall multiply all these branches of industry on the basis of the raw materials we know, the present reserves, and those that will be created in the future. The perspectives are such that we should have our own copper and iron, which our future industry will need, more cement, more tractors, more sugar, etc. Together with these factories and combines, we have also set up an advanced and powerful engineering industry, which is in a position to maintain the factories we have built, to modernize them further and to produce complete new factories and production lines. We plan to build complete new factories with our own forces.

The party and state have created and educated a conscious working class, with a high political and ideological level, which, under the direction of the party, is leading our society on the road to socialism. In order to carry out its historic mission better, it is essential that the working class should properly master the Marxist-Leninist theory and the teachings, advice and instructions of the party, and put them into practice. It must understand that the strengthening and purity of its class consciousness, its bold actions on the political, economic and defence platform, have special importance for the unity of our nation in the face of the great tide of imperialist and revisionist hostility and corruption all over the world.

Agriculture is the other very important and basic sector of our economy. It is advancing and flourishing, because, in its development on the socialist road, the party has applied the Leninist line of collectivization. As you know, we have succeeded in becoming self-sufficient in bread grain, in achieving high yields in wheat, maize and other agricultural crops. Yields in agricultural production will steadily increase because of the bringing together of large tracts of land, the organization of collective work, the political-ideological uplift of the cooperativists, the extensive mechanization of work processes, the use of chemical fertilizers, improvement of services to the crops, the development of live-stock raising and so on. These factors have created and will create greater possibilities in the future, for the ceaseless development of our socialist agriculture.

In our cooperativist countryside, in the first place, a healthy outlook on the great importance of the common property and to defend and develop it, has been created. The strengthening of such an outlook has great political and economic importance. All the decisions of our party and state connected with agriculture are based on the teachings of Lenin and Stalin on the organizations and strengthening of the cooperatives and the stimulation of the interest of the cooperatives in this organization. Everything in the agricultural cooperatives has been so organized that the socialist common property predominates in the countryside and influences the psychology, thinking and actions of the cooperativists. Under the constitution of the agricultural cooperatives, the members are allowed a small plot of land for their personal use, as well as a limited number of live-stock. The existence of this plot and this number of live-stock, today does not impede the process of agriculture.

The modern revisionists have abandoned the road of collectivization, because it hindered them in the restoration of capitalism in the countryside. The revisionists have set out on the course of creating the large-scale property of the rich peasant bourgeoisie. In Poland real agricultural cooperatives were never set up, whereas in the Yugoslav countryside they have long been destroyed, giving way to large-scale capitalist property.

We older people have seen and remember the misery of Albania's agriculture and of the Albanian peasant, with the land lying unused under the fetid swamp waters. We have seen it when grain yields never exceeded 5-6 or at best 8 quintals per hectare and when no industrial crop at all was sown.

Now, wherever you turn your eyes, wherever you set foot, you see nothing but land tilled and sown, thriving land planted in trees, healthy live-stock, and so on. The young people who see this beautiful countryside and our agriculture so greatly advanced, must not forget that their fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters have poured out rivers of sweat to turn these plains, these hills and mountains into fertile fields, and have shed their blood to defend them. Therefore, their well deserved admiration and respect for the older people and for their work, alone, are not sufficient. Militant feelings and love for untiring work in the countryside must be created and encouraged. It is a patriotic duty in the service of the homeland and not a sacrifice, for the city dweller to go to work in the countryside. The feeling of pride and joy in the work in the countryside must be imbued in the Albanian boy and girl. The young people must have the will and desire to settle down in our collectivized countryside and to contribute with their sweat and knowledge in order to continue the work of former generations with greater strength and achieve still greater results, so that production is modernized and higher yields are secured.

The party and the people's state power do not negate the people's personal interests. On the contrary, when these interests do not come into opposition with the laws and rules of socialist coexistence, they are defended within the context of the general interest. The general interest must predominate must be placed above the personal interest, because in this way everyone will improve his own economic and cultural situation, and will cleanse his consciousness of every alien remnant. It is essential to carry on such wide-ranging educational work continuously in the process of the construction of the socialist economy, so that people do not oppose their personal interests to the general interest.

Comrades, the moulding of the new man with a pure proletarian consciousness and world outlook, with the feeling of proletarian love for his comrade, has required a great political struggle, a sound ideological and moral education. However, the work and struggle we have carried out up till now must never be considered sufficient. People can build a factory and bring it into production within a given time, but the question of the consciousness and uplift of the new man to the level the party demands needs continuous political and ideological work, because the hangovers in the human consciousness persist for a long time. They are connected with the [illegible]ling of private property and with the existence of the corrupting influence of the capitalist-revisionist encirclement.

We are proud of our heroic youth, who are marching according to the precepts of the party and pouring out all their energies in factories, fields, schools, in the ranks of our people's army, in all sectors of the life of our country. The boys and girls of Albania, who are increasing and supplementing the great arm of our working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, are the future of the homeland. Therefore, the party and the entire society take special care that they grow up ideologically sound and politically pure.

The party has raised the educational and cultural level of our people very high. The fact that many villages now have secondary schools and numerous cities have higher institutes and branches of the university, is a great victory which testifies to the special care of the people's state. The boys and girls of the people, their own sons and daughters, are learning and teaching in these schools which they themselves have built. Unprecedented progress has been achieved in the field of art, literature, music, cinematography, painting, theatre, etc. A clear reflection of our people's love for their art and of the passion with which they cultivate it was the folklore festival of Gjirokastra. Through their beautiful songs and dances, our people expressed their joy over the new life, their love for the party, and their confidence in the future.

The development of the economy and culture has resulted in a continuous rise in the people's wellbeing. In our socialist society people live happily in their own families and in the bosom of society. We observe with satisfaction that our population is increasing. Albania is the country with the highest rate of population increase in Europe, it is a country with a high birth rate and a low death rate. The people's state of power has taken all measures to ensure that the rates of increase of the population will rise. Ours is a prosperous country and with the inexhaustible resources of its economy, it is in a position to support millions more people.

In the countries around us, and all over the world, there are millions unemployed, millions of others who have nothing to eat. There are hundreds of thousands of people who emerge from their hovels or homes in the morning with no certainty they will return in the evening.

In the capitalist-revisionist world, the working people are saddled with heavy taxes which fatten the bourgeoisie and the rulers who live in fabulous luxury, there the prices go up, the currency is devalued, suffering and hunger are increasing and society is degenerating. These are the consequences the detested order of capital in decay and revisionism have brought upon the working people.

The situation in our country presents an entirely different picture. Taxes no longer exist in Albania. Here conditions have been created for people to enjoy schooling, holidays, and medical care and treatment all free of charge. The state defrays the cost of many services with the aim of freeing the incomes of the citizens from any deductions.

Our shops are full of goods manufactured by our industry, food-stuffs, etc. Prices have never gone up in our country, while in the capitalist and revisionist countries the opposite is the case. House rents in our country are merely symbolic. In everything it does, our people's state power aims to benefit the people, to raise the level of well-being and standard of living. This excellent situation encourages us and gives us even greater strength to go forward on the road of progress and socialism on which the party is leading us. Our friends and enemies alike are aware of this splendid situation in our country. Our friends rejoice over our successes, and we thank them for their good wishes, while our enemies, who judge things according to capitalist and revisionist concepts, are unable to understand our situation. They do not like the progress of our country, or the regime that has brought about this progress, because our development and our system are a clear reflection of the future for the peoples who want freedom, true independence and sovereignty. At the same time, since our reality negates the capitalist system, they fight us with propaganda, and try to fight us with acts of diversion, and by every other means. In these circumstances, we must always be vigilant, must strengthen and develop our economy so that it becomes an even more brilliant reflection of the genuine socialist order.

In the concrete conditions of our country today, the continuous strengthening of the defence of the homeland, by relying on our own forces, assumes special importance. In order to perform their supreme duty, our people are organized in the armed forces and undergo military training. We have faithfully applied the teachings of Lenin on the merging of the army with the people, so that every soldier is a citizen and every citizen a soldier. In elaborating the people's military art, the party has based itself on Marxist-Leninist military science, on the experience of our own peoples wars, especially that of the anti-fascist national liberation war, as well as on the experience of otner peoples' wars.

The defence of the homeland is closely linked with the development of the economy, and this development is closely linked with raising the political-ideological level of the people, with the tempering of their consciousness, with a high level of organization and strict discipline at work, as the norms of the party and the laws of our state require. In order to continuously strengthen the defence of our country, it is necessary that we keep the military preparedness of all structures at high level and perfect it day by day.

Being militarily prepared, our people are fully capable of defending their homeland if aggressors attack it. They are convinced that they will emerge victorious over the enemy because they are led by their Marxist-Leninst party, because when it comes to defending his land, honour, dignity, freedom and independence, the Albanians do not spare the blood. This exemplary and heroic stand of our people occupies an important place in the history of peoples' wars for freedom.

Various scholars and historians have written that Scanderberg, knowing the virtues of bravery and sacrifice of his fellow fighters, told them that no enemy or attack of the opponent would be able to harm them if they were linked together and united. And in fact that was how things turned out. Although small in numbers, the united Albanian people were able to face up to the vast force of the Ottoman Empire, thus making a valuable contribution to the defence of European civilization.

Appreciating the great power of unity, the party, in the first months after its founding, laid the basis for the fighting unity of the Albanian people, which in the war against the Nazi-fascist occupiers, brought about the complete liberation of Albania and the victory of the people's revolution. Today, the unity of our heroic people, achieved under the leadership of the party, has been steeled more than ever and constitutes one of the basic factors for the defence of socialism and the socialist homeland.

The successes achieved, especially those in the strengthening of our economy, should not give rise to feelings of self-satisfaction, which lead people to think that we can do no better than what we have done already. No, such an attitude cannot be recommended. Our development should not stop us seeing that we also have mistakes and shortcomings in our work. There are tasks we should have accomplished, but haven't. There are certain reasons for these shortcomings which we must examine seriously. We must correct the weaknesses we discover from this examination, must not repeat the shortcomings. Self-satisfaction, or being content with little, are always obstacles in the road of development. There is no end to perfection, the people say, therefore we should by no means put restrictions on this process towards all-round improvement. If we are to achieve constant progress towards perfection, all the working people organized in the party and the democratic front must set to work more seriously than ever, to fulfil the state plans for the development of the economy, culture, education and defence.

The struggle for the construction of socialism, the ardent desire to defend the freedom, independence and the sovereignty of our people, the need to defend this most progressive democracy so that our citizens can be the freest people in the world, impose all those imperative tasks upon us. We must never forget that our struggle is of great importance not only because it strengthens our internal situation, but also because of the fact that it serves as an example of a sole country which is building socialism in the epoch of decay of imperialism and the advance of proletarian revolutions and the peoples's national-liberation wars.

However, in our work, we must never forget the internal and external enemy. These two enemies are always in unity with each other. Their unity is based on their common desire to attack Socialist Albania and the Party of Labour of Albania. Our enemies have always co-ordinated their actions, but they have failed and always fail in face of the unity of the people with the party.

Their failure is the result of the strength of our unity, our sound economic, moral and political situation, the result of the correct line of the party and the consistent waging of the calss struggle. As long as remnants of the exploiting classes and the imperialist and revisionist encirclement, whatever its form, exist, the class struggle does not cease for a single moment. Therefore, nobody can be permitted to forget the danger posed by our enemies not only in theory but also in practice. Each one of us must be vigilant everywhere, in life and at work, because the external and internal enemies carry on propaganda and try to have it take root and be concretised in hostile activities, against the people's power and socialism.

Revolutionary vigilance does not mean sectarianism. In judging people, the party and our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat make a clear distinction between those who are linked with the people and without any hostile intention, make mistakes in their work, and those who are declassed elements or who, without being such have degenerated and, with their actions, harm the socialist homeland. Towards the former the method of persuasion and education is used, while towards the latter, the dictatorship of the proletariat strikes them with its stern justice.

We Albanians are strong and are happy and joyful when we work and fight. Each of us has a proper understanding of revolutionary thought, revolutionary creativeness, revolutionary work and struggle. The mountains, the high pastures and the broad fertile plains are the habitat of the Albanian. He loves the clean fresh air, but hates the quagmire and swamps, hates deceivers and liars. It is known worldwide that when the Albanian pledges his word of honour and strikes friendship with a true friend he will lay down his life for him, and this he does to defend the truth and justice, which have always been second nature to him. And we see this marvelous nature of our people every day, in their work and their lives, we see it in their heroism, courage and patriotism, and see it also during the elections for deputies to the various instances of state power.

On polling day, the faces of our people shine with their happiness and joy at their fine socialist life, their eyes with an eagle glint in them reflect their firm determination to defend the victories achieved. The electors pour in a torrent past ballot boxes, to express their boundless love and support for the people's power and the party. The brilliant results in the polling for the candidates of the Democratic Front prove this love and support.

Astonished at the results of our elections, people in the capitalist countries ask: Is there no one in Albania who does not like the regime in power? Proceeding from their bourgeois views in their judgment of us, they cannot conceive that the overwhelming majority of our people are linked with their own state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is the most democratic and progressive state that can be on earth. Socialism has brought the Albanian people so many blessings that no other order could have done. In these circumstances, even some of those few electors who may be against our socialist order, retreating before the great force of the people, who stand absolutely for their state power, realize that their voting against the Democratic Front would be in vain. In our country, there is not the slightest obstacle to the free expression of one's will at elections. On the contrary, freedom is complete and guaranteed by law.

The party and the organizations of the Democratic Front organize a big campaign for the elections to the different organs of state power. The open propaganda of the party and the mass organizations aims at strengthening the unity and alliance between the working class and the cooperativist peasantry.

The alliance of these two friendly classes, under the leadership of the party, has brought all the material and spiritual blessings, all the happiness, which all our people, without exception, enjoy. There are no privileged people in Albania.

Because antagonistic classes with irreconcilable interests no longer exist in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, because private property and the exploitation of man by man have been done away with and are prohibited in our country, in the election campaign there is no fighting like wild beasts in the jungles as in the capitalist and revisionist countries. The votes in our country are not manipulated by persons or parties intending to enrich bourgeois capitalist groupings, but they are inspired by the party of the proletariat, which aims at raising the economic wellbeing and the cultural and educational level of the people, at strengthening the defence capacity of the country, and safeguarding our freedom and independence.

In this brilliant revolutionary situation which prevails all over our country, in the atmosphere of this great mass enthusiasm which has erupted everywhere for the fulfilment of the tasks of the historic 7th congress of the party, and the recent plenums of the Central Committee, as well as to attain the targets of the 6th Five-Year Plan, each of us feels proud of the glorious road we have traversed and that we still have to traverse to ensure the further flowering of the homeland.

The total participation in the elections and the unanimous vote for the candidates of the Democratic Front will be another expression of the ardent approval by the working masses, of the general line of the party, of the majesty of the unity of the people round the party, and their unwavering confidence in their ability to carry out triumphant revolution forward. This will contribute to the further strengthening of the international position and prestige of Socialist Albania in the world.

Comrades, I thank you whole-heartedly for your kindness in approving my candidature as the deputy to the People's Assembly from your constituency. I am very grateful to you for your esteem and the great honour you do me, as a member of our beloved party, your son and brother, working together with you, as a fighter for the great cause of the construction of socialist society and the defence of our beloved homeland. The great trust you expressed in the Party of Labour of Albania by your approval of my candidature, has deeply moved me. I assure you that, as always, I will fight untiringly to serve the homeland, the party and the people, that, together with you, I will devote all my strength to honourably fulfilling my lofty and responsible task as your deputy to the People's Assembly, that I will try to represent you in worthy manner in the supreme organ of state power and to warrant your great trust.

Once again thanking you for your consideration for me personally, allow me to cheer from my heart: Long live the Albanian people. Long live the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Long live the Party of Labour of Albania and its Central Committee. Glory to Marxism-Leninism.

BRIEFS

UNESCO DELEGATION--The Albanian delegation which attended the UNESCO Paris session returned home on 7 November. The delegation was met at Rinas Airport by Fejzi Koci, deputy minister of education and culture, and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 7 Nov 78 AU]

CHARTER 77 MOVEMENT MAKES APPEAL TO OUTSIDE WORLD

ID081239Y London THE TIMES in English 8 Nov 78 p 9 ID

[Sue Masterman report: "Charter 77 Asks Dr Waldheim and Helsinki Signatories to Defend Rights of Czechoslovaks"]

[Text] The Charter 77 movement has appealed for the first time to powers outside the country to help to defend the human rights of Czechoslovak citizens. In an open letter to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary general, and all heads of state who have signed the Helsinki accords, the signatories draw attention to "the constantly deteriorating situation concerning human rights in our country, and the increasing persecution of all those who are active in the field of human rights, or who try to obtain recognition of these rights."

The letter continues: "We appeal to you to pay attention to what is happening in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to investigate the incidents and to appeal to the Czechoslovak Government to respect its obligations, as laid down in the treaty it signed." Charter 77 has turned for help abroad, the letter states, since none of the 21 documents the movement has sent to state organs has ever been answered, nor has there been any response to hundreds of petitions and proposals sent to the authorities by charter members and sympathizers.

In seven pages of text the letter outlines cases of wrongful prosecution, manhandling and other forms of persecution to which charter signatories and other have been subjected. "People are arrested in our country, for example, for possessing a few typewritten copies of charter documents, or for copying the work of an unpublished author, or for recording nonconformist music", the letter states. The security services have increased their efforts to link charter sympathizers with criminal cases. A case in point is that of Dr Jaroslav Sabata, a charter spokesman, arrested while attempting to meet Polish dissidents on the border."

"He has been accused of attacking the police", the letter states. "Although the truth is exactly the opposite. After he was taken to the police station he was attacked without reason by the police and badly beaten." Others were arrested--among them Mr Jiri Lederer and Mr Ota Ornest--for sending Czechoslovak authors' manuscripts abroad or for possessing foreign literature, or for notifying the authorities of wrongful treatment.

"Charter signatories and other citizens are provoked in various ways, accused of crimes they have not committed, and held in jail for months for offences which do not justify imprisonment under the Czechoslovak law or constitution", the letter continues. There are alarming cases of terrorist violence, anonymous blackmail and a variety of offences against privacy, none of which has been properly investigated. There is a rich assortment of lesser known offences by the authorities against those who work for human rights.

With increasing frequency, and without legal grounds, active charter signatories are imprisoned for two to four days, for instance, during President Brezhnev's Paris visit and at the time of the planned meetings with Polish human rights campaigners. Many are permanently shadowed, others are watched and their movements limited. In the past two years a thousand signatories, have been questioned, threatened and put under psychological pressure.

Again and again individuals and their homes were searched. Meetings between friends were prevented, others were not allowed to leave their home or town. The telephones of many charter signatories have been disconnected, their homes bugged, their movements filmed and photographed, their correspondence confiscated. Particularly absurd is the way the police prevent private readings, discussions and cultural events. Recently the police repeatedly stopped a private performance of Shakespeare's Macbeth, produced by five well-known Czechoslovak theatrical personalities, including Pavel Kohout and Pavel Landovsky.

Those who wanted to take part in the performance were intimidated by the police and refused admittance to the place of the performance, while others were followed or questioned. "We believe it is horrifying when, in the twentieth century in a cultured European country, Shakespearean acts have to creep through backdoors and cellers," the letter states. Typewritten copies of works by unpublished authors are confiscated and those who reproduce them are prosecuted.

One author--Jiri Grusa--has been arrested. Together still are the measures against nonconformist musicians and composers. "Private concerts are broken up as though they were dens of criminals," the letter states, adding that recently a young musician was elicited from his home and the house was blown up. Many charter sympathizers lose their jobs, their pensions and their homes. Their children lose the right to study or even to go to kindergarten. Marriages are broken up. There are instances of medical aid being refused and of enforced confinement to psychiatric and other clinics. Two women have been kept in a clinic for venereal disease without reason. "Our country lives in an atmosphere of fear. People are not only afraid to express their opinions, but are afraid to keep company with those who try to do so. The year 1984 is approaching," the letter states. "We do not claim that the Czechoslovak Government is directly responsible for the wrongs done to us," it says. "There are many indications that certain official sections, in particular the security services, attempt to avoid any control and take their own line without consideration for internal political consequences or for Czechoslovakia's international position."

Foreign interest in the affairs of Czechoslovakia is not interference in the country's internal affairs, the letter concludes. The arrest and prosecution of Dr Sabata, the charter spokesman, must be seen as a test case for international opinion and its effect on Czechoslovakia's internal policy. The letter is signed by Marta Kubisova and Dr Ladislav Hejdanek, the two remaining charter spokesmen, and by the "committee for the defence of the wrongly prosecuted," a group within Charter 77.

MINISTER OF METALLURGY MEETS SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD082356Y Prague CTK in English 2110 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, 8 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Zdenek Pucek, who is in Madrid on the occasion of the "days of the Czechoslovak economy," has been received by Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, Minister of Industry Rodriguez Sahagun and State Secretary in the Trade Ministry Carlos Bustelo.

All three meetings dealt with concrete steps leading to deepening economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Spain, particularly in metallurgy and heavy engineering. The Czechoslovak minister has visited the National Industrial Institute (INI) and met with its President Miguel de Lar Rika.

INDRA EXPLAINS HISTORICAL DEBT TO SOCIALISM

LD071453Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 78 Morning Edition pp 4-5 LD

[Article by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly: "Masters of Their Own Destiny"]

[Text] The Czechoslovak Republic, an independent state of Czechs and Slovaks, emerged 60 years ago, on 28 October 1918. The Czechoslovak people are marking this significant date in their history, recalling with gratitude those to whom they owe their state independence and analyzing the historical experience accumulated in the years that have passed. This is important, in particular, because to the west of our borders they have still not stopped trying to falsify history and glorify the system of the so-called "first republic" in order to serve the goals of ideological sabotage. However, the truth is stronger than lies and facts are more convincing than legends, and the people's memory is an incorruptible judge.

What caused the end of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which had earned the reputation as the peoples' prison? How was it that out of its ruins arose a series of independent states, including the Czechoslovak Republic? It would be unconvincing to explain this only in terms of the monarchy's military defeat. History recalls more than one case where a defeated state did not collapse. Moreover, it is generally known that the countries of the entente by no means included the elimination of Austro-Hungary among their military and political aims. It is absolutely clear to every objectively minded person: The development of events at that time was influenced in the most decisive way by the Great October Socialist Revolution--the main event in world history.

The demand put forward by the young Soviet Republic for a speedy peace without annexations or financial impositions and for the nations' right to self-determination aroused a tremendous response throughout the world and above all in the European countries, which suffered most from the war. The example of the Russian workers, peasants and soldiers, headed by the Bolsheviks, acted like a revolutionary charge on the working masses, many millions strong. It indicated the way out of the senseless carnage at the fronts, the way to liberation from class, social and national oppression.

Workers' strikes, demonstrations and soldiers' uprisings spread through Austro-Hungary like an avalanche. In the Czech lands and Slovakia the demand for national freedom and state independence was heard more clearly. The countries of the entente and national bourgeoisie discerned the danger of a revolutionary conflagration in which they would hardly be able to maintain their class domination. The "strong of this world" made concessions, in their own interests, and adapted to new circumstances. And, of course, it is not to them, but to the revolutionary people and the working class that credit belongs for gaining state independence for the Czechs and Slovaks. Echoing Klement Gottwald, we do not tire of repeating that without Great October there would have been no free Czechoslovakia.

The people's national liberation struggle was taking place at the same time as battles to resolve class and social problems. Leading workers, inspired by the Bolsheviks' example, connected the desire for independence with social revolution. The working people's power was proclaimed even before 28 October in many places. Unfortunately the working people's aspirations were not destined to be realized then. [paragraph continues]

The bourgeoisie used economic levers, strengthened the power concentrated in its hands, sowed confusion in the minds of the "patriotic" demogagy and called for "sacrifices" in the name of the new republic, extending at the same time the operation of the laws of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and putting full trust in the old state apparatus. Naturally, following this path, it enjoyed unlimited political and military support from the entente countries.

However, it was helped above all by the opportunism of reformist social democratic leaders, who in the spirit of the ill-famed traditions of the second international, betrayed the working class's interests. At that time the Czechoslovak working people did not have an organized combat vanguard, they lacked a revolutionary party, which could have led the struggle for the change in the republic's nature. All these factors led to a situation where our people had to fight for another 27 years for the creation of conditions for the harmonious combination of national freedom, state independence and the working people's class interests.

The firm establishment of the bourgeoisie at the head of society predetermined the domestic and foreign policy of the "first republic," the unhappy lot of the proletariat and poor peasantry and, in the final analysis, the fate of the state too. Indeed, what can be recorded to the "credit" of the prewar republic? There were constantly recurring crises, the slow development of industry, the disparate growth of individual regions of the country, massive unemployment (in the early thirties almost a million of the population were out of work), forced emigration (over a period of 20 years approximately 500,000 Czechs and Slovaks left their homeland in search of work and daily bread), and the same social ills which are characteristic of capitalism today. Bourgeois policy on the nationalities question promoted the kindling of international friction, added grist to the fascists' mill and served as a screen for the participants of the Munich deal to camouflage their true objective.

The attempts to pass prewar Czechoslovakia off as some kind of "model of democracy" cannot find any support among us. Persecuting communists and other progressive forces, imprisoning individuals for manifesting friendly feelings toward the USSR, firing upon workers' demonstrations and strikers, and at the same time being astonishingly benevolent toward the fascists--the destroyers of the republic--all this proved once again the correctness of the Marxist thesis that democracy under capitalism is one of the forms of bourgeois dictatorship.

And the foreign policy of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, which was oriented toward an alliance with France and Great Britain, has not at all survived the judgement of history. Being at the service of those powers, the Czechoslovak Government of that time became notorious for its chronic anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. Czechoslovakia legally recognized the Soviet Union's existence only in 1934. A year later, in the mutual assistance treaty concluded with the USSR, the Czechoslovak Government, under France's influence, secured the particular reservations, which enabled it in the crisis days of September 1938 to shun the helping hand stretched out by the Soviet Union. Blinded by its class interests and in total contradiction to the people's will, the ruling clique capitulated in the face of the shameful Munich diktat and voluntarily assumed the role of gravedigger for Czechoslovak independence.

Of course, justified criticism of the political, economic and social systems in the bourgeois republic should not be lumped together with the communists' attitude toward the emergence and existence of an independent Czechoslovak state. In comparison with existence under the semifeudal Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the emergence of the Czechoslavak Republic was, objectively, a step forward and, indisputably, a positive historical event.
[paragraph continues]

In 1918 the age-old aspiration of the Czechs and Slovaks for life in a united states came true. The acquisition of independence signified the end of forcible Germanicization and Hungarianization, and it revealed opportunities for the renewal and development of national forces.

National pride became the impetus for a whole series of scientific and technical, cultural and sporting achievements. It strengthened the Czechs' and Slovaks' sense of dignity, and helped the development of education and culture. And is it not symbolic that the best things, which were inherited from those years by our culture, were artistically and civically linked with the most democratic trends in society, and above all with the activity of the communist party?

The experience of uncompromising class battles logically led, following the example of the Russian Bolsheviks, to the formation of the genuine vanguard of the working class--the CPCZ. The bourgeoisie, of course, never made a present of anything to the people and it made concessions only when it was left with no alternative. But in a grim struggle, the working people won definite social positions and political rights. Under these conditions there was formed, deep within the bourgeois society, a historic force was to overthrow the capitalist dictatorship and to firmly establish the political power of the working class and its allies. Therefore, from the historical viewpoint we assess positively everything progressive that was called forth by the emergence of the Czechoslovak Republic and by the first period of its existence.

Since its birth in 1921 the CCP, persecuted by the bourgeois government apparatus and often operating semilegally, has conducted a determined flight for the political and social rights of working people and against systematic attacks from bourgeois and reformist propaganda and has exposed the antipopular nature of the foreign policy of the servants of world imperialism. The party has fearlessly defended and promoted the Soviet Union, spread the truth about the world's first socialist country and proved that only alliance with it can protect the republic's independence in the face of fascist expansion. The CCP was the only party in Czechoslovakia that did not submit to the Munich diktat and refused to capitulate. The development of events in the first 20 years of the "first republic's" existence, the political maturity of the communist party and the people's sympathy toward the communists placed the CCP at the head of the antifascist resistance.

The working people saw the CCP not only as their genuine leader during the hard time of the occupation but also as the guarantee of a new path for postwar Czechoslovakia. The key role of the USSR in defeating Nazi Germany and the unforgettable services of the Soviet Army in liberating our homeland decisively influenced the world outlook of the Czechs and Slovaks. And when the CCP became the decisive force of the people's democratic revolution real conditions emerged for confirming the working class's leading role in postwar Czechoslovak society.

Naturally the bourgeoisie yearned for the old times and was reluctant to give up voluntarily both their economic positions and their political influence. However, the CCP struggled confidently to transform the people's democratic revolution into a socialist revolution. In February 1948 that historic struggle culminated in the victory of the working class. Czechoslovakia embarked on the path of building socialism. Today, 30 years later, we can rightly say that the correct choice was made.

During his last visit to the CSSR Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Almost 60 years have passed since the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic. And half that time it has lived under the aegis of socialism." Objective comparison of the two halves of the past 60 years testifies convincingly to the advantages of the socialist system.

The rapid development of industry, improvement of its structure and the successes of socialist agriculture have augmented and strengthened the material and technical base of the CSSR, which today is included among the world's highly economically developed states. In the past 30 years industrial production has increased 10 times and labor productivity more than 6 times. Our share in the world production of coal is equivalent to 2.4 percent and of steel 2.17 percent. Industrial production per head of population is 4 times greater than average world indicators.

The years of socialism have also been characterized by an unprecedentedly rich spiritual life and development of education and culture. Working people's living standards are systematically increasing and private and social consumption is growing. The nationalities question has been resolved in Leninist style during the years of socialism. The federal state structure insures the equal development of the Czechs and Slovak peoples and other nationalities in the CSSR.

The fact that working people participate most directly in formulating and implementing CCP policy is a tremendous advantage of our political system. This is a source of political activity and labor initiative and the foundation of the people's moral and political unity. The CSSR, Comrade Gustav Husak said in a speech devoted to the 30th anniversary of the working people's February victory, is a politically, economically and socially consolidated state which has achieved remarkable results.

The building of socialism also marked a fundamental change in CSSR foreign policy. In accordance with the experience and aspiration of our people we have insured the republic's security by a strong alliance with the first socialist country and other socialist states. This alliance was not forced on us by anybody (as is often maintained by hostile propaganda). We entered into it consciously, proceeding on the basis of our national interests. Our country will never forget that only the Soviet Union was ready in the difficult Munich times to fulfill its commitments. Its army returned our national freedom and state independence to us and created the possibility for the rebirth of an independent and united Czechoslovak Republic.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance has fully justified itself and has passed the most difficult tests. It supported us when we had to solve many serious economic problems. Some 10 years ago it helped us defend socialism. The alliance is a guarantee that Munich will never be repeated in any form. The correctness and productiveness of our coordinated foreign policy is most convincingly confirmed by the fact that our peoples' have lived in peace for 34 years. The international position of the CSSR--and its contribution to the struggle to consolidate peace for democracy and social progress throughout the world are steadily increasing.

The 60 years' experience of the existence of the Czechoslovak state allows us to draw the conclusion that under the CCP's leadership the working class and its allies have become incomparably more zealous masters of their country than the bourgeoisie was. The socialist society is the true inheritor of all progressive traditions. In a comparatively short period of socialist building we have converted into fact and to a great extent exceeded the expectations and aspirations of the Czechoslovak people after the creation of the independent Czechoslovak state in 1918. The CSSR is embarking with confidence on the next 10 years in the life of the free republic of Czechs and Slovaks. The citizens of Socialist Czechoslovakia are full of a profound faith in the bright future of their homeland.

BILAK ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV IN CESKE BUDEJOVIC

LD082134Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today addressed a party aktiv at Ceske Budejovic. At a gathering called in connection with the opening of a new building for the South Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee, attended by leading officials, lecturers and ideological workers in the South Bohemian region, Comrade Vasil Bilak spoke about topical questions pertaining to international relations and the present tasks of the international workers and communist movement. At the end of his address Comrade Bilak replied to a number of questions from the floor.

KEMPNY OPENS MACHINERY EXHIBITION IN BRNO

LD082125Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, opened the first specialized exhibition of machine tools and welding machinery from the socialist countries in Brno today.

LENART CHAIRS PRESIDIUM SESSION IN BRATISLAVA

LD082323Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of its chairman, First Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Josef Lenart, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic met in Bratislava today. It discussed the attitude of the organs and organizations of the National Front toward the implementation of the decisions of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee meeting and the March meeting of the CPSL Central Committee and the April plenum of the Central Committee of the National Front. It found in this context that all organizations are fully supporting the conclusions of these meetings with specific measures for their consistent realization. The Presidium stressed the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of all work and, in the interest of this improvement, to develop work initiative and activity for the fulfillment of the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and election program of the National Front.

REGIONAL SECRETARIES DISCUSS POLITICAL-ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

AU061215Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Report signed (Z): "Exchange of Experience from Organizational Work"]

[Text] Presided over by CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik, a statewide consultation of secretaries for the political-organizational work of the regional and the Prague and Bratislava municipal party committees was held in the [Prague] building of the CPCZ Central Committee on 1-2 November. The consultation dealt with the exchange of experience gained from political-organizational work when implementing the conclusions of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session, and with the course of the party bodies and organizations in the next period in insuring the 15th CPCZ Congress resolutions in regions and districts, and in deepening the party influence upon the work of communists in the national committees and social organizations.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER STRESSES NEED FOR DISARMAMENT

AU0819S0Y East Berlin HORIZONT Issue No 45,1978 in German pp 3, 7 AU

[Speech by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer before the League for the United Nations in the GDR given on 24 October 1978: Disarmament Is Not Only Urgently Necessary But Also Possible"]

[Text] Almost exactly 3 years ago today I had the opportunity on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the UN Organization to speak here before the League for the United Nations in the GDR. I thank you for the new invitation because it offers me the chance of opening the week for the promotion of disarmament in the GDR.

The international processes today are proceeding at a tremendous speed. How long is 3 years? Yet international events have once more undergone significant changes in this brief time. The improvement of international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence is increasingly assuming the shape of the front line of world policy.

The adversaries of detente are gathering and uniting on a confrontation course against this direction--who could expect anything different. The outcome are tensions: It costs more strength to promote detente. But--things are improving. Allow me to take this opportunity to thank all the league's members for their untiring activities in the spirit of the UN Charter. Its aims and the objectives of our state foreign policy are identical because the aspiration to a lasting peace and international security is inherent in the foreign policy of a socialist state.

The League for the United Nations in the GDR occupies a firm place in our state's social life. It enjoys great international prestige. All of us appreciate the great personal share which the league's president, our comrade and friend Prof Dr Steininger, holds in these fine results through his unyielding and circumspect activities of many years.

With today's "UN Day" begins the "week for the promotion of disarmament," decreed by the 10th UN special session. These events symbolize both the task and aim of the basic obligations of the United Nations to help free peoples from the scourge of war forever. The reduction and elimination of the material means for unleashing wars is the most direct step for this purpose. Thus, the UN Organization challenges the greatest concern of our times. The GDR supports and promotes this.

The 10th special session constituted a climax to the world organization's activities in that area. The socialist states can state that they have effectively contributed to its preparation and proceedings. I recall the USSR's initiatives developed in its document "on practical ways to halt the arms race." These initiatives decisively influenced the course and outcome of the session. As a member of the preparatory committee, in the plenum and work organs, the GDR has also helped to coordinate the states' views in an expressive final document. The GDR has contributed to the success of the special session. And it is a success that with the final document it was possible to define for the first time a common position on the basic principles, main directions and specific measures of disarmament between states with different social systems. The envisaged measures are as necessary as they are realistic.

They form a strong platform for the cooperation between states in the field of disarmament. He who wants to join building up trust among peoples on this foundation can prove this--as the socialist states are doing--with his practical conduct, which can be verified any time. Thus the special session concurrently continued the line of peaceful coexistence. It has become clear once again that detente asserts itself as a viable line of international relations because it is a durable and progmatically effective line. This line only paves the road to durable security for peoples. It should fill us with satisfaction to note that detente has already taken deep root in men's consciousness. It encourages the peoples to do everything possible to preserve their precious commodity--peace.

This is all the more significant since a violent struggle has broken out about the further course of world policy. Detente has not yet been durably secured against its stubborn opponents, who are stepping up the arms race and who are preparing new wars both, materially and ideologically. It required an immense and tough struggle to make political detente effective and it requires even greater efforts to defend and extend its results. How difficult but also how necessary it is to then overcome the resistance to measures for detente in the military field. An expression of this is the recent decision of NATO, which envisage stepping up armaments for the next 15 years. The figures are well known. The most recent decision to produce further elements of the neutron bomb is part and parcel of this course. The pretext for such a policy is always the same. It extends from an alleged concern because of a so-called soviet rearmament to the warning that a "withdrawal" of the United States From Europe would lead to a "power vacuum", which would encourage the Soviet Union to "expand." Well, 2 world wars sufficiently prove who first armed himself to the teeth and who subsequently felt encouraged to "expand."

No matter which pretext one uses, in the final analysis it amounts not only to an increase but to an actual doubling of the armament expenditure in the coming two decades. What nonsense in view of the serious social and economic problems that concern the peoples of these states. What a deception of their hopes for peace. What playing with fire. Such a policy is in gross contradiction to the aims of the 6th and 7th UN special sessions.

Was it not the NATO states that carried out this fall a series of 33 large maneuvers involving a quarter of a million soldiers along our state border? Hundreds of airplaines operate in peacetime only 1-2 flying minutes off the border of our republic, at the demarcation line, which separates the two biggest military coalitions, simulating a "hot war." During these maneuvers, the troops of those states participate, which cannot cry out loudly enough for further so-called confidence-building measures, but which actually are spreading distrust. A renunciation of such military threats would be a step toward an atmosphere of trust that would be as easy to take as it would be effective.

Many anxious people ask whether it is at all possible to halt the arms race or even to disarm. To this, we reply unmistakably, yes. Disarmament is not only most urgently necessary, it is also possible--and not only in the distant future, but today and tomorrow. Naturally, this is not an easy task. Disarmament is certainly "the simple thing that is difficult to do." But--it can be done, especially, when it is clear that there is no reasonable alternative that would secure man's peaceful future. Disarmament will be possible when certain circles rid themselves of their illusions that they can obtain unilateral advantages through negotiations, in other words, that they can obtain military superiority, for themselves. Disarmament will become a reality if all those who want peace join forces against the unholy alliance of the arms profiteers and the saber-rattlers.

The strong socialist world system and the alliance with all progressive and peace-loving forces are the foundation of our confidence. They have altered the world in a way which only 10 years ago was still inconceivable. And this is manifested not only at the United Nations. Socialist foreign policy is not subjected to any fluctuations. Borne by the people and aimed at the people's well-being, it has always had a most deeply democratic character.

It is firmly founded on the nature of socialist society. Karl Marx has proved that the international principle of the new socialist social system will be peace, because the same principle will prevail for every nation--work. The social reality in the socialist countries confirms this. It is not the effort for maximum profits that governs. What acts as the law of motion is the immediate connection between work and the participation of all working people in its results. The implementation of the unity of economic and social policy is making this a daily experience for the GDR people. In socialism there are no classes or groups, which have an economic or political interest in the arms race, let alone in a war. Efforts for military defense exclusively serve its own protection. To prove the historical role of socialism, no military superiority is needed. Only socialism has placed disarmament on the agenda of world history. Thus the fruits can benefit at first better, and eventually completely, those who produced them by their work. Socialism needs peace. This is why it is at the same time its safest guarantor.

We are noting with sympathy how the role of the developing countries and of the nonalined states is increasing in today's international relations. Their engagement in the struggle against the arms race is tangibly growing. This attitude is only too well understood. They, too, need peace. And the funds, which become available through disarmament can be largely used for them. If one were to take only 1 percent of the amount that is spent in the world today for the arms race, it would equal more than 5 times what the United Nations spends annually on development aid. While this would not solve the real socio-economic problems of these countries, it would create new prerequisites for overcoming them. What is more, disarmament is a cardinal question, to these states, too, because they need fruitful international relations in their own region, as well as in other parts of the world, if only to eliminate the terrible heritage of colonialism. Peace and international security are also essential prerequisites for allowing these states to universally develop their sovereignty and self-determination and eventually to consolidate them. What would be the purpose of all the endeavors and sacrifices of the peoples in the struggle for a better life, if the fruit of all efforts and pains were to fall victim to a nuclear conflagration?

More strongly are the people directly influencing international life through social organizations. The tremendous protest movement against the neutron bomb proves this, as does the appeal of the World Peace Council for halting the arms race that is supported by 700 million people. Our state delegation has followed with interest the contribution of the world federation of the societies for the United Nations at the UN special session, and has reported on it here at home.

The result of all these endeavors: Despite the massive pressure of the forces hostile to detente quite a few politicians maintain reason and realism. Thus a few U.S. senators, including Frank Church--whom I encountered, incidentally, in Washington this June as a quiet, businesslike and realistic interlocutor--emphatically advocated the early conclusion of an agreement between the United States and USSR for limiting strategic offensive weapons. According to their own words, these senators were guided in this by the "national security interests of the United States." In the long run no one can escape the impact of objective factors in favor of disarmament, after all. It is a dangerous illusion--I repeat--to obtain military superiority by means of an arms race.

Should history not be a good teacher to all? Some people at one time wanted to possess a perpetual monopoly with the atomic bomb. The so-called nuclear diplomacy and the cold war were the consequence. But even then Western analysts said that the lead in weapons technology could be maintained for some 15 to 20 years. As is well known, they, too, were wrong.

It is even truer today: No side can achieve a significant lead in the development of weapons. Every attempt only sets the so-called arms spiral going again. Also absurd is the assumption that the socialist countries could be brought to their knees economically by means of the arms race. The agreements for arms limitations and disarmament--limited though they might be--are pointing out a better way.

The proof was established that provided there is a desire for disarmament even complicated problems can be settled in a mutually acceptable way. Evidence of this is the complicated negotiations on a SALT II agreement, as well as on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests and chemical weapons.

A world disarmament conference could decisively hasten the way for disarmament proposals, which would provide for legally effective agreements by means of binding decision. The pace in the disarmament process would be stepped up. Some people seem to prefer one or even several additional special UN sessions on disarmament problems instead. What is the explanation for this strange fear of a world disarmament conference? It is not incorrect to assume that behind this is the fear of moving from a fine but non-committal disarmament declaration to binding steps.

5. The GDR will spare no effort and will not let itself be dissuaded. Its policy pursued together with the fraternal socialist countries is outlined by the Bucharest declaration of the conference of the participant states of the Warsaw Pact of November 1976 on a long term basis.

The greatest threat to humanity springs from nuclear weapons. The understandable demand for an immediate destruction of all nuclear weapons certainly would be illusive at the present time. It is possible, however, to stop their further manufacture and to embark on a reduction of their stocks.

The 32d session of the UN General Assembly has acknowledged the pertinent USSR proposal with satisfaction by an overwhelming majority of votes. Consequently the present General Asembly should make clearcut stipulations on the start of negotiations to halt the production of all types of nuclear weapons and to subsequently and gradually reduce them.

In addition, there exist proposals for an international convention on strengthening the guarantees for the security of the states that possess no nuclear weapons, as well as an international agreement on nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of states where nuclear weapons have not existed thus far. These conventions would agree with our peoples' wish. Trust among nations would be strengthened. At the same time this would facilitate the creation of nuclear-free zones and would promote the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons as a decisive component part of halting the nuclear arms race.

The urgency of this concern is being underscored, for example, by the racists' policy in South Africa. As early as in 1976 the South African prime minister announced South Africa's capability of enriching uranium. One year later the threat to militarily employ the nuclear potential was stated with candor.

Allow me to emphasize another important view: Like the other socialist European states that possess no nuclear weapons, the GDR has become firmly incorporated in the IAEA control system. The peaceful use of nuclear power--this is what our experiences show--is not being handicapped by this. Therefore we simply lack any understanding for the fact that the EURATOM states are delaying the conclusion of an additional agreement with IAEA and thus are hindering the inspection of the most important civilian activities in the nuclear field.

The plans for the manufacture and deployment of the neutron bomb are incompatible with the peoples' interests. The recent decision by the U.S. Senate approving $3 billion for developing nuclear weapons, including the neutron bomb, strengthens our conviction that the struggle for banning the neutron bomb, regardless of where it is being waged, is more necessary than ever.

The priority of nuclear disarmament does not at all reduce the necessary steps in other areas. The socialist states are also willing to negotiate on the limitation, reduction and final elimination of all other types of weapons--hence also the conventional ones. The program of the fraternal socialist states for halting the quantitative and qualitative arms race contains specific proposals for this.

This also applies to the Vienna negotiations in which the GDR holds a particular interest. We seek reductions on the basis of the present approximate military equilibrium, which does not place anyone at a disadvantage. An answer of the Western negotiating partners to the 8 June proposals of the socialist countries is still missing. The socialist countries have repeatedly sought to promote the continuation of the complicated Vienna talks by means of compromise. As is well known, however, compromise requires bilateral concessions.

Sometimes the view is found that there could also be progress in Vienna after the conclusion of SALT II. I would not like to dispute this. But it is just as clear: SALT is not to blame for the fact--as some people would like to believe--that the Vienna negotiations are marking time, just as the complicated course of both negotiations does not depend on the socialist states.

In this context it also is necessary to recall the USSR's initiative for a worldwide renunciation of force as well as the proposal of the socialist countries to the CSCE participating states to mutually renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. They remain on the agenda of the day.

6. The GDR regards the activity of the United Nations with such an emphsis on disarmament not only because of the "week for the promotion of disarmament" but because today this is incontestably the essential problem in both international and bilateral relations. All fields of activities of the world organization are being directly or indirectly affected by it! The GDR supports all efforts that enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in insuring peace. This applies first and foremost to the elimination of hotbeds of conflict and tension. They have been smouldering for years and periodically flare up in bloody bellicose clashes. The rearming of the aggressors, promoted by certain powers, and the arms race in these regions are obstructing political, that is peaceful, settlements of the conflicts.

The annual arms expenditures of $400 billion contrast with shocking facts: 500 million people are constantly starving, 1.5 billion people lack medical care and 800 million people are illiterate.

Increasingly more concern is being voiced about the tremendously increasing power consumption on the one hand and the concurrently increasing difficulties in the production of power on the other. But as everyone knows, the arms industry is one of the biggest spendthrifts of power. These facts make it evident--without disarmament there can be no satisfactory solution to all those social and economic problems with which the world organization must cope.

The abolition of all forms of racism and colonialism is a declared aim of the United Nations. They have done a great deal for this, but more than 30 million people are still living under that yoke. This stigma of mankind would have been eliminated a long time ago if such regimes and aggressors were not being ever again supported or even encouraged by weapons deliveries to viclently oppress peoples and threaten neighboring states.

Cooperation in the sphere of human rights is an important field of UN activities. Deeds to safeguard the most important of all rights, the right to live in freedom, must be the yardstick for this cooperation. We do not forget that World War II alone took the lives of 50 million people.

Indeed, there exists a vast, international field of activity there. But this cooperation can only produce fruit if it operates on the basis of the principles of the charter and if it is not being misused to intervene in the internal affairs of other states.

7. Regardless of how one looks at things--disarmament is the key issue of present world policy. "At the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries", Erich Honecker stressed, as a matter of face this also is being published by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today, "the GDR is untiringly working to eliminate the danger of another world war and to halt the arms race ever again being fanned by NATO and to arrive at disarmament."

The GDR is ready to join all those to whom peace is dear and disarmament is urgent. There certainly exist different, even contradictory political and ideological views. But when mankind's future is at stake, no obstacle must be insurmountable.

The idea of disarmament becomes a material force when it envelopes all peace-loving states and peoples, social organizations and individual personalities for joint action. The unity of the peoples with respect to the question of peace can put an end to the arms race. It can and must be achieved to cross the threshold to military detente and to enforce a genuine disarmament. Only thus is it possible to preserve detente as the basic trend of international policy and expand it. Let us jointly work to enable the UN Organization to increasingly better accomplish this most important obligation. The GDR Government will make its contribution to this.

HONECKER GREETS CPSU'S SOLOMENTSEV ON BIRTHDAY

AU0819I9Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 78 p 2 AU

["SED Central Committee congratulations on 65th birthday: Cordial Greetings to Mikhail Solomentsev"]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Moscow.

Dear Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev: On the occasion of your 65th birthday I would like to convey to you most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as on my own behalf.

We link the fraternal greetings to you, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, with the best wishes for success in your responsible activity for the benefit of Lenin's party and the Soviet country, and for good health, happiness and personal well-being.

With communist greetings, SED Central Committee General Secretary E. Honecker

WORKING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY

LD081248Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0846 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A working agreement between ADN and the Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) has been signed in Berlin by the director generals of the two agencies, Guenter Poetschke and Tesfaya Habte-Timer. It is based on the agreement between ADN and ENA that has been in existence for several years and it provides for the further extension of cooperation between the two agencies. During his visit to the GDR, ENA Director General Tesfaya Habte-Yimer had talks with leading members of the SED Central Committee, with Deputy Foreign Minister Klaus Willerding and with other personages.

CEMA DEVELOPMENTS, DOMESTIC ECONOMICS REVIEWED

DW071235Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 5 Nov 78 DW

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Weekly Economic Review]

[Text] I would like to draw attention again today to the result of the voluntary work action on 28 October, published last Tuesday. The goods additionally produced on this one day are worth M704 million. One need not be an economic expert to understand that so many M100 million worth of goods benefit and have enriched all of us. It is particularly significant for the development of our standard of living that raw materials, supplies, rationalization facilities, export goods and consumer goods have been produced on a large scale. I quote from the long list of products additionally manufactured: 3,200 tons of rolled-steel products; 500 tons of tubes; 7,900 tons of potash fertilizer; 8,200 square meters of pane glass, 6,600 tons of cement. Many consumer goods such as deepfreeze units, washing machines, radios, porcelain and bicycles were manufactured, all useful to us.

Plants report that the working people, aware of the economic interrelations of this work drive, worked very hard, implementing some high-performance shifts. We are according this action material and ideological success.

Last week's negotiations with CSSR Government Chairman Lubomir Strougal have shown the gratifying picture of all-round cooperation between our countries. These two highly industrialized socialist countries have advanced far in the division of labor and in the specialization of their production, most plainly illustrated by the great proportion of specialized products in the mutual goods exchange. These are products on which not only export and import contracts are concluded but whose production is being specialized on the basis of labor division between the countries.

Mutual deliveries of these goods are more than foreign trade; they are deliveries which have been mutually produced on a long-term basis. The proportion of such specialized products in the mutual goods exchange between the GDR and CSSR last year already amounted to as much as 26 percent, and metalworking industry products to 40 percent. This illustrates the high degree of interlocking between the two industries.

Last week's Berlin meeting of the CEMA permanent commission for construction showed a high level. Construction Minister Junker, chairman of this CEMA commission, reported that in the past 20 years 60 million apartments for nearly 200 million people have been built in the CEMA countries. In other words, nearly 50 percent of the people of the CEMA countries have received new apartments since 1958. This is impressive as it shows how consistently the CEMA countries are working on a solution to the housing problem.

Construction workers in the CEMA countries number 19 million, and are equipped largely with modern construction technology. Relying on this human and technical potential, the CEMA countries are planning to solve the housing problem by 1990. This is one of mankind's most important social problems which has not yet been solved, which for the first time has a good chance of being finally solved under socialism.

CEMA cooperation for the support of developing socialism, too, made important headway. At the latest meeting of the executive committee of CEMA in Ulaanbaatar, decisions were made on coordinated economic assistance to developing countries which have approached CEMA, in Africa mainly, Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique. Last week Foreign Minister of Mozambique Chissano was in Berlin. During the negotiations with our government the foreign minister emphasized the international support of the GDR for the peoples fighting for their national liberation. He also visited the Ludwigsfelde automobile plant where the W-50 truck is produced. Thousands of these trucks are in operation in Mozambique and have proved their worth there under extreme climatic conditions. Two-thirds of the W-50 production is for export. Ludwigsfelde will now erect an assembly plant for the W-50 truck in Mozambique to efficiently increase exports even further.

Mr Dieter Liebchen of Berlin-Bohnsdorf, 29 Sausenberger Street, and other listeners informed me this year of their difficulties with regard to color film supplies coming from Wolfen. There was also fluctuation of quality and they had to wait sometimes for months until the films were developed in the Wolfen color laboratory.

Until about the middle of last year the color film (Ovochrom) UT 18 was on the market. It seemed to satisfy photographers' demands; The Wolfen film factory produced two new Ovochrom films early last year--the medium-sensitive Ovochrom UT 18 film, and the more sensitive Ovochrom UT 20 film. The two new films were gradually introduced in the market in 1977. During that phase the old Ovochrom 18 was sold in order to meet general demand. Ovochrom UT 18 production was discontinued in the second quarter of 1978. Presently only a few old films on the market will be sold until the end of the year. The fact that two kinds of film are sold entailed some misunderstanding and disappointments for the consumers, which could have been avoided had the Wolfen film factory informed its customers properly.

Both color films received the ASMW quality mark No 1 in December 1977. Photographic amateurs became accustomed to the new films and recognized the considerably improved differentiation of colors. Trade is reserved with regard to the more sensitive Ovochrom 20, only a few orders being placed, so that the highly effective film cannot be obtained everywhere. Restraint on trade is strange. We have more goods than we are offering.

In the 1978 photography season an enormous increase of development orders has been experienced by the Wolfen color laboratory. Long delays resulted, irritating many customers. The Wolfen film factory told me that complex rationalization of laboratory work is under way, including the system of receiving and returning films. The Wolfen film factory believes it can promise shorter delays for the 1979 photography season. Mr Wolfgang Stark, Zwickau, 2 Flur Street, writes: You objected in past years rightly--and it seems to me successfully--to restaurant reservations. Such signs at the doors of restaurants have disappeared, but some other bad habit is in the offing in trade. That habit must not gain ground. Self-service shops have reduced the number of baskets to a minimum in order to keep their stores free, resulting in lines of people outside waiting to get in.

On 17 October the dairy department in Webergasse Dresden had only 8 baskets available while about 40 persons were waiting outside to get in. That self-service shop has one counter where you get served. The 8 customers stood there waiting, nobody was at the cashier's place. If you wanted to buy a bottle of milk or some cheese, you had to wait outside for no reason at all. The irritation of customers is understandable. The same development seems in the offing in the Centrum department store in Dresden. It is impossible to look at the goods offered in numerous self-service departments because just a few of the customers get baskets.

Looking at Berlin, I can only confirm Mr Stark's observations. Here, too, customers line up in self-service shops and department stores, waiting for baskets. There certainly is some reason for curtailing the number of baskets. Crowded self-service shops make it difficult for you to buy what you want. Control of merchandise is complicated too.

We must look closely here and criticize extreme situations to avoid unnecessary shopping delays. When the personnel or the management of a self-service shop see that there are not enough baskets and that some pressure is taking place, action must be taken to increase customer flow. No delay must take place at the cashier's place. More baskets must be used to avoid people lining up prior to shopping. I am convinced that many queues could be avoided if trade reacted in such situations with initiative and understanding.

BRIEFS

EVANGELICAL CHURCH SYNOD--Weimar Kadn--This year's conference of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Churches in the GDR was opened on Friday evening at the Weimar Sopienhaus. The main topic of the Synod is the significance of Lutheranism in the present period. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

GYORI BROADCASTS OCTOBER REVOLUTION GREETINGS

LD052314Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1645 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Address to the nation by Imre Gyori, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, in honor of the 61st Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary--live]

[Text] Esteemed listeners: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I greet you, the people of our homeland, every Hungarian citizen, on the eve of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]--the greatest festival of progressive mankind.

During the decades following the GOSR in 1917, the strength and influence of the socialist revolution in forming man, society and in directing the fate of peoples to a new historic path has unfolded more fully. We are honorably indebted to those who (?carried out) this historic act, to those who have brought about the victory of the October concerts, to those who in continuing and defending the issue of October, saved the civilization of mankind during the storm of World War II and assisted peoples and nations to start out on the path of freedom and social progress.

On the occasion of this festival I greet wholeheartedly and on behalf of all of us, the CPSU, the heirs to the GOSR, who continue its (?ideals). I also greet the peoples of the Soviet Socialist Republics. I wish much success to all Soviet people in building a communist society. Based on the example and effect of the GOSR the world revolutionary process has been augmented by a new volume. The appearance of the Marxist-Leninist parties, the formation of the socialist world system, the crumbling of colonial empires, the ousting of imperialism and the power of capital are all inseparable from the victory of October.

On the occasion of this festival we openly remember with justifiable pride Hungarian internationalists who fought (?long ago) on the fronts of the civil war not only to defend the power of the Soviets, but also to liberate Hungarian workers and peasants. Here at home, the Communist Party in Hungary--formed 60 years ago--stood in the vanguard of the struggle for social progress and changed the revolutionary situation into a socialist revolution in the spring of 1919. Those who continued the best traditions of our people won honor for the Hungarian homeland. The actions of the generation of our fathers and grandfathers at that time also prove that socialist concepts become simultaneously national and international forces independent of frontiers, defining the lives of people and communities.

In the spring of 1945, the sons of the victorious October--the Soviet solders--brought freedom for our people. With this, and for the second time, the opportunity arose for the working class to conclusively achieve power in Hungary. In less than a generation, our people has achieved--through the work of both hands and unfolding freely its abilities--profound social, economic and cultural change, and has created a new just life in our homeland. As a result of our laborious effort, which also demanded sacrifices, the conditions of a socialist society have been formed and strengthened in towns and villages alike. The Hungarian people live, work and build worthy of man. We fought for and achieved all our results by reading on the path of Lenin's October, forging the national unity of our people and concentrating its creative energies on building socialism. Tasks defined by the resolution and program announcement, which was adopted at the 11th congress of our party, can in future also be solved if based on this.

Today, when the external conditions for building our economy are less favorable than earlier and our domestic tasks are more complicated, it is especially important to put our strengths to good use and to live in accordance with our endowments and opportunities. Current fulfillment of our fifth 5-year plan for the economy proves that through united action we will carry out our tasks (?despite) problems and difficulties. Through joint efforts we maintain the standard of life of our people we have achieved so far and also, in the future will further improve it systematically, in harmony with the results of our management and production. The time has now come for loyalty to our homeland and system, our responsibility toward the well-being of our country to be expressed in better and more successful work and management. This is the best security for the further continued national advance of our country.

Knowledge that the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of the socialist community are being built on solid foundations, on the unanimity of our concepts, aims and interests. Regard for mutual benefits, equality of rights and mutual assistance asserted itself for the first time in our history through contacts formed with the countries of the socialist community. This increases our confidence in everyday work, in building the future, in the realization of the majority of our domestic policies and in the creation of a developed socialist society.

It is our conviction that when we are working on strengthening and developing Hungarian-Soviet friendship and in deepening the unity of the socialist community, we serve the fundamental interests of our people and nation. The age-old saying that history is the teacher of life holds good today. What do the decades since the stormy, revolutionary days of 1917 teach us? What is the historic Great October an example and proof of? It is proof that the road mankind began in Soviet Russia 61 years ago, today encompasses three continents, is a correct and true path--the path of future for every people. The path is becoming more widespread, more and more nations choose it with trust and faith so that through it, they may strive to turn its struggling life for the better. It shows and proves that socialism is a victorious concept, it is the conviction of millions and it is the lively, attractive and realizable reality of our age.

The concepts of October are alive and influential. The battle between socialism and capitalism, between the adherents of peace and its opponents, between the forces of social progress and reaction continues, albeit from different stances than at the time of the historic October, because socialism has come true and increases its strength of life ceaselessly in the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist order. The concepts of October and its offspring, the Soviet Union, the existence of the socialist world order, the unity of our socialist community, the communist and workers' parties, in unison with liberation movements are such a tremendous strength in the [word indistinct] world that they are able to represent and promote the issue of peace. For this reason our party and people consider it a national and international obligation to consolidate the unity of forces struggling for socialism and progress.

Peace is the major aspiration of the majority of mankind. The soldiers of October expressed the will of the majority of mankind when they raised high the banner of peace to which the Soviet Union--together with the community of the socialist countries--has always remained faithful, with all those who hold dear the issue of peace, struggling in unison to avert the danger of war, to halt the arms race, for disarmaent, for the maintenance and extension of the process of detente.

The policy of and struggle for peace has special significance today when the international relation of tension has slowed down as a result of increasing activity by the extremist forces of imperialism. Despite this, we are convinced that there is no other path to the future but the peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems.

Our people are conscious of the tremendous responsibility the Soviet Union has undertaken in the interest of mankind and which manifests itself daily for the consolidation of the results of international relaxation of tension and in its efforts to create lasting peace. The Hungarian people, in assisting this struggle in accordance with its strength, are at the same time providing for the most important international conditions for its building work and tranquil life.

Dear listeners: The Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist countries have achieved their historic successes by following the concepts of October and by the creative application of the concept of Marxism-Leninism. The more people and countries apply it to their own conditions and enrich the basic teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin with its experiences, the significance of October becomes even more harmonious and great.

Our people remember the anniversary of the GOSR as its own festival. In this, they remember not only the event in world history but profess belief in the concepts of the Great October in socialism and the issue of peace. They express their firm resolution to build a developed socialist society in our homeland and with this contribute toward the realization of the universal objective of mankind. To say it in the words of our program announcement, the creation of a new world where people live in peace, enjoy well-being and in which mankind finally enters the era of freedom.

LOSONCZI SENDS GREETINGS ON POLISH ANNIVERSARY

AU081705Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Message from Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, to Henryk Jablonski, Polish People's Republic State Council Chairman, on Poland's 60th independence anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, Warsaw.

On behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and myself, I send you and the fraternal Polish people sincere good wishes on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Poland's regaining its independence.

Having been oppressed for more than a century, with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the practical realization of a consistent Leninist policy, the Polish people struggling for independence have regained their independence and created their independent existence as a state. It fills us with pleasure that, following the eviction of the German fascist troops, the Polish People's Republic was established and, as an esteemed member of the socialist countries' community, on the basis of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, it has attained great results in the work of building the country.

It is my heartfelt wish that the fraternal Polish people may score further successes in making their country prosper and in their struggle for peace, security and progress.

[Signed] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

LAZAR TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO GDR ON 9 NOVEMBER

LD082132Y Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 8 Nov, MTI--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, leaves for a friendly visit for the German Democratic Republic on Thursday at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE

LD082341Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A military delegation has left for Mozambique on an official and friendly visit. The delegation is headed by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, the minister of defense.

KOROM ON PARTY DIRECTION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION

AU081835Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Nov 78 p 3 AU

[Article by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Mihaly Korom: "State Administration--Party Direction"]

[Excerpts] Our state is fulfilling an outstanding role in the building of an advanced socialist society. Directing the work of economic construction and cultural education is in the foreground of its extensive functions. In this, executive, tasks disposal and supervisory functions in implementing the collective rule, activities subordinated to the organs of state rule are of great significance, since, under the system of a dictatorship of the proletariat, this aspect of state work has the closest contact, a daily contact in the true sense of the term, with productive work, the multitude of institutions insuring the provision of the population and millions of citizens. The task of the state administrative organs is to enforce state regulations and dispositions that are binding for everybody. That is why our party is devoting particular attention to this area.

We have established on several occasions that our people's state, including public administration, is fulfilling its purpose. As a result of the implementation of the 11th congress' resolutions, there has been a continued improvement in administrative work, laying the goundwork for decisions, the organization of the application of legal regulations and abiding by the law. The activity of the state central and local organs is more harmonious. The reason for the great significance of this is that, in many respects, the extent of the effect of the activity to the state administrative and organizational organs depends on this. The decentralization of jurisdictions have been, in essence, completed and proven, administration has been brought closer to the citizens. The new society is advancing under complex conditions. Prior to the liberation, many of our older comrades sincerely believed that the creation of files, bureaucracy, the production of reports to evade responsibility and the gathering of justifications would cease once the working class, the working people, came to power. This expectation has come true only in part.

Our work is being made more difficult by the fact that the views, habits and phenomena inherited from the old society are still alive and making their impact: indeed, in certain cases, some of them are reproduced in our mentality and attitude. This applies to public administration as well. We rightly say that bureaucracy is concomitant to the capitalist state and is alien to our system. However, elements of bureaucratic working methods are, nevertheless, still here and we failed to bury them completely, together with the old state apparatus and we must struggle against them daily. Simplifying and accelerating administrative affairs and eliminating burdens and over-regulation, constituting a factor that has a considerable effect on relations between the state and its citizens, are topics that are constantly on the agenda. In principle, all administrators, everybody concedes this but we cannot be satisfied with the pace and extent of progress. A frequently and much-debated issue--the place and role of forbearance in the application of law by state administration--is related to the correct application of legality. According to some views, claiming forbearance, it is possible to pass a judgment differently from or contrary to legal regulations. Such an interpretation of forbearance is incompatible with socialist legality. It is and it will remain necessary to exercise forbearance. Therefore, we feel that it would be justified for legal regulations themselves to furnish a greater scope for judgment, or for them to make the exercising of forbearance possible, if necessary. We often say that attending well or poorly to the affairs of the population is a critical point of state administrative work. This is really true. Those working in this area are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that attending to affairs conscientiously, promptly and lawfully is one of the most effective methods of fostering and strengthening good relations between the authorities and population. The councils and other authorities are also further striving to improve this organizationally. However, organizational measures alone are insufficient. We find, for instance, that it is in vain to have consulting hours outside of working hours if they are never used or are rarely used. Work discipline and order in production, or at offices, at that, requires that citizens should not attend to their errands during working hours, if possible, but should only attend to them outside of working hours. Managers at places of work and party and trade union organs should also pay more attention to this. And the same applies to the trade union legal assistance service as well.

All the issues that characterize the work of the state administration today are closely connected with the position of party direction, assistance and supervision. In our society, the party's leading role is directly related to the workers' power and the state administration is the implementor of this in practice. That is why the constant perfection of the state administration and the strengthening of its socialist character occupies such an important position in party activity. The party direction of the state administration is a direction in principle, a political direction. This means that neither the fulfillment of tasks, nor the responsibility can be taken over from the state organs. Party direction is accomplished through the communists and party organizations operating in the state administration, for whom party resolutions are binding. Only thus can the functioning of the state administration--in keeping with its purpose--be insured. Party direction and supervision have their developed methods and are functioning well fundamentally. Still, we must deal with them regularly and methodically and continue to strengthen correct processes.

Insuring that state organs interpret party resolutions and laws uniformly and that they elaborate the provisions and legal regulations necessary for their implementation on schedule and that they relay party policy correctly to public administration workers and to the citizens is an important part of party direction. It can thus avoid even the appearance of what is frequently said: The party resolutions, or the laws are good, but certain legal regulations or provisions on a lower level have their impact in the opposite direction. We are still experiencing the fact that there are unnecessary overlaps in the work of party and state organs.

At issue are superfluous overlaps, since the matter cannot be regarded so that party organizations should observe and enforce the "purely" political and state organs the "purely" vocational aspects of resolutions. Each measure, resolution and legal regulation must make allowances for the expected political and vocational consequences, considering that activities are aimed at the same purpose. Therefore, in this sense, there cannot be two kinds of "eyeglasses," one for the party and the other for state organs. The decisionmaking system today is cumbersome even in state administration and from time to time this has a weakening effect on practical work. There are still too many kinds of committees and subcommittees, indeed, one can even come across the establishment of new ones. In many instances, these are formal committees. They frequently delay the issuing of clear and unequivocal statements, obfuscate individual responsibility indispensable for implementation and make taking people to account for omissions more difficult. Party organizations should also pay more attention to this, since, in reality, such a practice has nothing in common with a correct interpretation of socialist democracy and, incidentally, its necessary development.

It is a determining feature of party direction and supervision that the party reacts sensitively to the views of the working people and relies on them in exposing shortcomings and initiating necessary measures. It also trains and encourages the working people of the state administration to do the same and in this connection it puts particular emphasis on the responsibility of the communist leaders of the state apparatus. Party organs and organizations must pay great attention to cadre matters in the state administration. They must also pay great attention to a systematic improvement of the moral and material recognition of the people working in it. Also through the means of party work, it must be insured that citizens see the people working in the state administration as the representatives of the socialist state, while they, in turn, should truly perform their job as the servants of the people. They must never treat citizens with disdain and they must never become blind and insensitive executors of the legal regulations, even when they have to resort to compulsory measures. They must always see the man behind the affairs. For this reason, as for others, the party organizations must also insure a constant augmenting of the political and vocational knowledge of state administration workers.

A correct interpretation of party direction's methods in principle, its political methods, precludes patronage and petty interference. Still, it definitely demands that the competent party organs periodically review and supervise important areas of the state administration and pass appropriate guiding resolutions aimed at disseminating good methods and at eliminating shortcomings. It goes without saying that party supervision is always helpful and that its purpose is the best possible prevalence of party policy in the given area. This includes the fact that party organizations must consistently act against treating resolutions in a formal manner. They must strive to develop an atmosphere where criticism and self-criticism are a substantive, open and sincere exchange of views and where a communist being is natural. They must not permit vanity, complacency and discourtesy, or an occasional lack of sincerity, to hinder the successful accomplishment of tasks. Since the establishment of our party, the revolutionary vanguard of the working class, 60 years have passed. It has been leading our society on the path of the building of a new life for over 30 years. As in others, we have obtained rich experience in state work in the past decades. The consistent assertion of the party's leading role and Marxist-Leninist policy was and remained the source of our results. Grave mistakes and distortions also occurred in state life and public administration when the party's leading role failed to assert itself well and when it temporarily weakened. We must never forget these lessons. The resolution of our party's 11th congress and our program declaration imposes on us the demand further to strengthen the socialist state and fulfill state tasks on a higher standard. This manifests the realization that the effective and good work of the state administration is an important contribution to the successful building of a socialist society and the attainment of our historical objectives as soon as possible.

PORTUGAL'S SECRETARY ENNES MEETS WITH WOJTASZEK, OTHERS

LD0820302 Warsaw PAP in English 1735 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Nov, PAP--Successive round of Polish-Portuguese political consultations were held here November 6-7. The Polish delegation was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and the Portuguese by Secretary of State [for Foreign Affairs and Immigration Paulo Ennes who was accompanied [by] Deputy Director General For Politics Luis Navega.

The sides discussed questions of bilateral cooperation and international issues of interest to both countries. They stressed the necessity to continue efforts in favour of political detente and cooperation in Europe and the world over. Views were also exchanged on the next meeting of states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act which is to be held in Madrid in 1980. Minister Ennes was received by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and met for talks with Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Tadeusz Zylkowski.

PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES JOSEPH CALIFANO FOR TALKS

LD0821422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Today Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received Joseph Califano, U.S. secretary of health, education and welfare. The current state of Polish-U.S. cooperation in health and medical sciences, successfully implemented for a number of years, was discussed. Prospects for its further development were stressed.

LODZ PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUM DISCUSSES HOUSING

AU061604Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Nov 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Housing Construction Problems--Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Lodz"]

[Text] THE 2 NOVEMBER PLENUM OF THE PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE IN LODZ DISCUSSED THE HIGHER EFFECTIVENESS OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN THE VOIVODSHIP OF LODZ CITY. STEFAN OLSZOWSKI, PZPR POLITBURO MEMBER AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY, WAS PRESENT.

Over 210,000 apartments have been built in Lodz and its voivodship since 1945, but it has not been possible to meet all housing needs. Over 70,000 people are still waiting for apartments. THIS IS WHY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION HOLDS TOP PRIORITY IN THE PROGRAM FOR LODZ'S DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION. IN THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PERIOD, 64,000 ADDITIONAL LODZ FAMILIES WILL BE ALLOTED NEW APARTMENTS.

The plenum, chaired by committee First Secretary Boleslaw Koperski, discussed both successes and shortcomings in housing construction. During the first 3 quarters of this year, the building trades implemented 53.3 percent of the housing plan. The plenum stressed the need to improve work organization and to tighten discipline at building sites. The quality of performance should also be improved.

THE INCREASE IN THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LODZ BUILDING, ASSEMBLY AND REPAIR ENTERPRISES IS A POSITIVE FEATURE. The plenum was attended by Witold Dabrowski, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction, and by Stanislaw Kukuryka, chairman of the Central Union of Housing Construction Cooperatives.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY AUSTRIA'S KIRCHSCHLAEGER

Ceausescu, Kirchschlaeger Begin Talks

AU081620Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 8 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Official talks began this afternoon at the Palace of the Republic between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The talks are attended for Romania by Prime Minister Manea Manescu; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei and other officials; and for Austria by Federal Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr; Dr Josef Staribacher, federal minister of commerce, trade and industry; and other officials accompanying the Austrian president on his official visit to our country.

The current summit dialog taking place in Bucharest--a new and important point in the chronicle of Romanian-Austrian relations--is designed to open new prospects for the good relations established between the two countries, in the interests of both peoples and of the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Topics of Discussion Reported

AU082040Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 8 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Nov, AGERPRES--Official talks started in Bucharest on November 8 between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of Austria. Romanian and Austrian officials took part in the talks.

The talks are an opportunity for a broad exchange of opinions on the current and future development of the Romanian-Austrian relations as well as on multiple aspects of the present-day international political situation.

The two heads of state expressed their satisfaction at the positive evolution of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries. Stress was laid in this respect on the fruitful results of the economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation and of the cooperation in other domains of mutual interest. Likewise, it was assessed that the economic potential of Romania and Austria provide favourable premises for further amplifying bilateral cooperation. The joint wish was manifest to fructify these possibilities, to promote as varied and efficient cooperation forms as possible, to initiate fresh actions of industrial cooperation between the two countries, in third markets as well, to increase the volume of commercial exchanges.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger also examined current questions of the international political life, particularly those referring to security-building and cooperation on the European Continent.

In this framework, emphasis was placed on the need to intensify efforts for the effective translation into life, as a unitary whole, of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, for propelling economic and technico-scientific cooperation, free of restrictions and discriminations, among the European states, for developing exchanges in the sphere of culture and in other fields of activity. It was stated that security-building and a lasting peace on the European Continent require particularly firm, concrete military disengagement and disarmament measures.

At the same time, it was considered that everything must be done to hinder the accentuation of tension in international life, actions being undertaken so that the disputed issues among states be solved by peaceful negotiations, by observing the independence and sovereignty of each nation. It was assessed that the complex problems facing mankind cannot be resolved otherwise but with the participation of all states, irrespective of their size and social system.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger reiterated the resolve of Romania and Austria to cooperate ever more closely on an external plane, to make an active contribution to the democratization of international life, to the assertion of a new policy of detente and equal collaboration among nations, to the establishment of a climate of peace, cooperation and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU082030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 8 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Nov, AGERPRES--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner on November 8 in honour of the federal president of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, and of Mrs Herma Kirchschlaeger. The guests included Romanian and Austrian officials. During the dinner the two presidents proposed toasts.

Ceausescu's Toast

AU082035Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 8 Nov 78 AU

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 8 Nov dinner in Bucharest given in honor of Austrian President Kirchschlaeger]

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Nov, AGERPRES--In his toast, after having referred to the good relations of collaboration between the two countries, the Romanian head of state noted with satisfaction that, on the basis of the long-term agreements, the Romanian-Austrian commercial exchanges increased, important cooperation ventures were carried out, the contacts between parliamentary delegations, between scientists and men of culture intensified. Next, the Romania's president said: Your visit is taking place when we are witness of two distinctive trends on an international plane. On one hand, the peoples' will is asserting itself ever more powerfully in putting an end to the policy of domination and dictate, in promoting a new policy of full equality among nations. On the other, the trend of redividing the zones of influence, of making use again of the policy of strength. This situation requires now more than ever before the rallying of all peoples in the struggle for consolidating the course of detente, collaboration and peace.

Continually developing its international relations, Romania strengthens collaboration with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, with the non-aligned states, expands economic, technical, scientific, cultural relations with all states of the world, regardless of social system, actively participates in the international division of labour, in the world exchange of values. We firmly ground all our international relations on the principles of full equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to threat or use of force, principles which are ever more widely recognized in the world as the sole ones able to guarantee peace and collaboration among peoples. In this respect, I would like, Mister President, to express satisfaction for the fact that the relations between our countries are solidly based on these principles as well as for the fact that Romania and Austria act for ever more broadly promoting them in the world relations.

In its foreign policy, Romania pays special attention to security-building and peace in Europe, where the biggest arsenals and military effectives, ever known in history, are concentrated at present. We consider that everything has to be done for implementing, as a unitary whole, the Helsinki documents, securing the unhampered development of many-sided collaboration among all nations on the continent and, above all, the passage to military disengagement, without which security in Europe and the world over cannot be conceived.

We are convinced Mister President that the further development of the good relations of friendship and collaboration among the Danubian nations for better using the potential of the great river watering the territories of our countries, can influence favourably the political evolution in Europe. We also consider that the strengthening of collaboration, confidence and good neighbourliness in the Balkans, the turning of this region into a zone of peace are an outstanding contribution to the cause of European security. Our country firmly declares for the extinction of all hotbeds of tension and conflict still existing in the world, for renunciation of military confrontations among states, for the broad promotion of political, peaceful negotiations as the single means of solving the disputed issues.

Romania militates in this spirit for the establishment of a lasting and equitable peace in the Middle East by political means, with the participation of all the parties concerned, which should lead to the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the settlement of the Palestinian people's question, including the setting up of its own independent state, to the guaranteeing of the independence, sovereignty and integrity of all the countries in the area.

Among the fundamental building of a new international economic order which should allow for the faster progress of all states, of the lagging ones in particular, for world economic stability, Romania affirms its active solidarity with the fight of the peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia, of the majority population in the Republic of South Africa against the racialist policy and apartheid, for national liberation, for the right to be masters in their own countries. In conditions in which armings are an ever heavier burden on the shoulders of all nations and increase the danger of new wars, Romania considers that the passing to practical disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place, is a vital necessity for the very destiny of mankind. The interests of the peoples require that an end should be put to armings, until it is not too late, and a world without weapons and war [be] built.

We are convinced that the major problems of mankind can be solved lastingly and equitably only with the active participation of all states on an equal footing in the international life. In this respect, the United Nations organizations, which provide the most adequate framework for solving the complex problems with the participation of all peoples must play an enhanced role. Cooperating actively, the peoples can secure the triumph of the policy of peace and collaboration, the building of a better and juster world on our planet. In conclusion, the Romanian head of state expressed his conviction that the visit the President of Austria is paying to Romania, the talks to be conducted, the understandings to be reached would mark a fresh and important moment in the positive evolution of the Romanian-Austrian relations.

Kirchschlaeger's Response

AU091106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0830 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Nov AGERPRES--Thanking for the particular hospitality extended to him in Romania, the federal president of Austria said that he would like his Romanian visit to be a new link of the chain of the valuable contacts between the two countries.

Austria and Romania, he said, are cooperating fruitfully on multiple planes. In this context, he said that the recent session of the joint commission of economic collaboration had set as objective the doubling of the mutual goods exchanges in the next three years. The exchanges in the cultural, scientific and technical domains are developing satisfactorily as well, the speaker said. Referring to the cooperation of the two countries internationally, the Austrian president said that both Austria and Romania are aware of the need for turning the Danubian area into a zone of mutual respect and understanding. He also mentioned that during the negotiations and conferences in Geneva, Helsinki and Belgrade, just as at the U.N., the two states achieved a mutually advantageous collaboration.

The distinguished Austrian guest further stressed that both countries have the same point of view, namely that political detente should be associated with military detente and in this context he noted the steady efforts Romania made for the adoption of efficient disarmament measures.

President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger invited President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to pay a state visit to the Republic of Austria.

DELEGATIONS ATTEND REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY IN USSR

AU0811137 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] At the invitation of certain local party-state bodies in the Soviet Union, delegations of the party-state bodies from several counties, municipalities and towns from our country have left for the USSR to attend the festivities marking the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

A delegation from Satu Mare County led by Comrade Vasile Ghita, secretary of the county party committee, left for the Transcarpathian region--Ukrainian SSR; a delegation of the Maramures County led by Comrade Florian Baglut, secretary of the county party committee, left for the Ivano-Franko region--Ukrainian SSR; a delegation of the Suceava county led by Comrade Stefan Panaitiu, secretary of the county party committee, left for Cernauti region--Ukrainian SSR; a delegation of the Galati County led by Comrade Alexandru Scutaru, section chief at the county party committee, left for the district of Vulcanesti--Moldavian SSR; a delegation of the Botosani County led by Comrade Elena Olteanu, member of the bureau of the county party committee, left for the district of Riscani--Moldavian SSR; a delegation of the city of Tulcea led by Comrade Ion Martin, first vice chairman of the municipal people's council, left for the city of Ismail--Ukrainian SSR; a delegation of the city of Pascani led by Comrade Marian Oharciuc, secretary of the city party committee, left for the district of Ungheni--Moldavian SSR.

PRC LEADERS THANK CEAUSESCU, MANESCU FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU0811067 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On behalf of the CCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, the government and the people and on our own behalf, we express sincere thanks to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and to the Romanian Government and people for the congratulatory message sent on the 29th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

This year's exchange of visits and talks at summit level between the leaders of the two countries, China and Romania, were crowned with fruitful results and contributed to the fact that relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples are going through a new stage. These relations show great vitality and are in keeping with the interests of the Chinese and Romanian peoples and with those of the world's peoples. We wish the fraternal Romanian people, under RCP leadership and headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, new successes in building a more prosperous and stronger socialist fatherland.

[Signed] Hua Kuo-feng, CCP Central Committee chairman and premier of the PRC State Council, and Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress

TANZANIA, UGANDA URGED TO SOLVE CONFLICT PEACEFULLY

AU051850Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 5 Nov 78 AU

["SCINTEIA Pleads for a Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict Between Tanzania and Uganda"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest,5 Nov, AGERPRES--The Romanian public opinion has learned with sorrow and anxiety about the outbreak of a new armed conflict on the African Continent, that between Uganda and Tanzania. Deploring this situation, Romania considers that it is directly linked to the long period of colonial domination which left in Africa, just as in other parts of the world, complex litigious issues as concerns territorial aspects, the very process of formation of the new independent nations, reads an article in SCINTEIA of November 5. The entire historical evolution demonstrates that such questions, just as any disputed issues, cannot be solved with the help of arms of force. On the contrary the armed confrontations, the military clashes do nothing but aggravate these problems, poison even more difficult, enadangering international peace and security, the newspaper writes.

Stressing also that practically all the African states are countries the colonial domination maintained in economic backwardness and that they have to surpass underdevelopment and bridge the gaps, to speed up their development, SCINTEIA writes: It is obvious that military confrontations only make these efforts more difficult, prejudicing the unity of the African countries, essential demand of consolidating their political independence, of definitely abolishing colonialism, of securing their self-dependent economic development. As historical experience has shown, the political negotiations, held in the spirit of understanding, respectivity and mutual respect, respect for the legitimate interests of each nation are the only way of efficiently and lastingly solving the problems inherited from colonialism--just as all conflicts in any part of the world. Speaking about this fundamental demand, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that Romania firmly declares for the settlement of all the African problems by means of negotiations among the countries concerned, by the Africans themselves, without any outside interference.

In this spirit, Romania expresses its hope that an end will be put to the hostilities between Uganda and Tanzania, that by joint efforts, the conflict between the two countries will be solved by peaceful, negotiated means, by observing territorial integrity, all the fundamental norms of the international law. It is in the interest of all the African states, of all the developing countries, that the hotbeds of conflict and military confrontations be extinguished as soon as possible so that tension should be replaced with relations of good neighbourliness and friendly cooperation, the conditions being provided for the African peoples to channel their forces toward their economic and social development, their unity and solidarity in the common struggle for attaining the ideals of independence and progress being thus strengthened.

MUGABE, ZANU DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT IN BELGRADE

Arrival Reported

LD081122Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] and coleader of the Patriotic Front, arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Josiah Tongogara, ZANU defense chief and members of ZANU's top military command, have also arrived with Mugabe. At Nunav railway station, Robert Mugabe and members of the ZANU delegation were welcomed by Marin Cetinic, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Joze Bozic, chairman of the coordination committee for assistance to liberation movements and victims of imperialist aggression of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and other personalities.

Received by Hodza

LD081928Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1713 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov, TANJUG--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President and League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Fadil Hodza today received Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) President Robert Mugabe.

Views were exchanged on the latest developments and problems in the struggle against the remnants of colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in Africa.

Robert Mugabe in detail informed Fadil Hodza about the conditions under which the liberation struggle is being fought, about the policy and machinations of Smith-led imperialist forces, policy and machinations to break the liberation movement and weaken the anti-colonial struggle, and about ZANU's firm resolve to persist in the struggle until the country's full and final liberation.

Fadil Hodza reiterated Yugoslavia's readiness to continue its comprehensive support of and assistance to the Zimbabwe liberation movement. Hodza set out the preservation and consolidation of the unity of all Zimbabwe patriotic and progressive forces as an indispensable condition for the final victory of these forces.

Mugabe on U.S.-Anglo Plan

LD082314Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov, TANJUG--President of the Zimbabwe People's Liberation Organization--ZANU--and co-leader of the Patriotic Front Robert Mugabe said this evening at a press conference in Belgrade that his visit to Yugoslavia takes place at crucial hour for his people.

Mugabe, who arrived in Belgrade today, said that his talks in Yugoslavia will focus on the situation in southern Africa, particularly in Zimbabwe, where the enemy and reactionary forces are endeavouring to consolidate their resistance to the struggle for the liberation of the southern Rhodesian colony because they are aware that its fall will open the road to a revolution in the entire African south.

Mugabe said that, despite the attacks against Mozambique and Zambia, southern Rhodesia is on a defensive. Mugabe described the "situation in southern Africa as exceptionally complex."

Mugabe said that the changes in the Anglo-American plan for the solution of the southern Rhodesian problem, introduced following Ian Smith's visit to the United States, "in fact mean no change in the position of the United States and Great Britain." The United States and Great Britain, Mugabe said, "have not been against Smith's internal settlement but have only dared not say so publicly fearing the condemnation of world public."

Mugabe said that their present open stand is the consequence of the realization that the struggle of the Patriotic Front is gaining force and beginning to "surround its enemy."

In answering what he thinks about the decision of the Zambian President Kaunda to open his borders and railway towards southern Rhodesia Mugabe said that Zambian difficulties are understandable, as well as its need for artificial fertilizers (in order to save its harvest). That is why his organization has appealed to the United Nations to help Zambia. However, he explained that a war is underway in which enemy and his resources are being destroyed and any form of help to the enemy is undesirable.

His one-hour meeting with journalists Mugabe concluded with a message of thanks and friendship of his liberation organization to Yugoslavia for its valuable material and moral help to the people of Zimbabwe.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO

Vrhovec Raises Toast at Dinner

LD080001Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2129 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner in honor of Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister for foreign affairs of Mozambique, in the Federal Executive Council at Novi Beograd. The dinner, which was held in a very cordial atmosphere, was attended, apart from the two ministers, by distinguished socio-political personalities of our country. During the dinner, Josip Vrhovec and Joaquim Alberto Chissano exchanged toasts, greeting the esteemed guest, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said:

"Our peoples are linked by deep friendship hailing from the time of struggle in which the brave people of Mozambique broke the yoke of colonialism and won their freedom and independence.

"Led by the FRELIMO movement and under the leadership of the outstanding and esteemed leader of Africa, President Samora Machel, your people have also made an exceptionally important contribution to the struggle of the African peoples for freedom and progress. Socialist Yugoslavia showed great sympathies for your struggle, which it supported in an all-round manner, extending aid within the limits of its possibilities.

"Today, too, we follow with great attention your efforts and successes in the socio-political and economic transformation of your country, on the road of socialist construction and consolidation of independence.

"Our two countries are also linked by their adherence to the policy of nonalinement, which consistently strives for peace, freedom and independence of all peoples. It uncompromisingly fights against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all other forms of domination and foreign interference."

Vrhovec emphasized that Minister Joaquim Chissano's visit "offers an opportunity to carryout a comprehensive exchange of views on further promoting relations between our two countries. I am convinced you will agree that not all possibilities for developing our mutual cooperation have been exploited so far. I can assure you that the SFRY Government will strive for an ever wider and meaningful cooperation."

"Your visit," Vrhovec added,"is taking place at a very important moment for the nonalined countries' movement. We have achieved great and notable successes through joint coordinated efforts. We have won a distinguished and influential role for the movement in international developments. However, this does not mean that our task will be easier in future. The problems we face are no less complex and worrisome than they have been in the past.

On the contrary, the present situation in many parts of the world has deteriorated and is full of obvious dangers. This justly worries all who aspire to peace, security and democratization of international relations. The existing focal points of crisis, such as those in Africa, the Middle East, Cyprus and other places, are not being extinguished, while new ones are emerging.

Big problems of development of the insufficiently developed world are not being solved because of the developed countries' resistance and the situation of the developing countries is constantly deteriorating. The senseless and crazy arms race is becoming more rapid despite the aspirations and efforts of the international community to stop it and to get the means directed toward world economic development.

"In the short time which has elapsed since your country gained its independence and joined the nonalined movement, Mr Minister, your country has proved to be one of the most active members. It makes an all-round and valuable contribution to our movement's joint activities."

"The extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau, devoted to strengthening the struggle for the liberation of southern Africa from colonialism, to be held in your country's capital city, bears witness to the high regard and trust which your country enjoys among the broadest circles of nonalined countries.

"The deterioration of the southern African situation arouses great anxiety on our part, particularly the attempts by racist regimes to postpone with the aid of imperialist, racist and other reactionary forces, the independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to preserve the shameful system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. In this dishonorable business, the perpetrators of injustice and oppression make use of crimes and aggression to which your country, too, is exposed.

"Despite the strong opposition by the peoples of southern Africa, the reactionary forces seek to prolong the racist rule by foisting so-called internal settlements upon the enslaved nations, thereby forcing them to insure their extremely selfish colonialist and neocolonialist interests.

"Yugoslavia has always offered full support to the rightful and legitimate representatives of these peoples--the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and SWAPO of Namibia--and has aided their struggle for the final liberation of their countries. We shall continue to offer all-round aid to the liberation movements and to the frontline states that bear the main burden of the struggle against the racist regimes and their reactionary helpers.

"In all this, and in the settlement of other African problems, we see the special place and role of the OAU, which has forged such close links with the nonalined movement.

"I am sure that your visit will give an important stimulus to further all-round development of cooperation on the bilateral and international levels between our countries--cooperation which is in the interest of our peoples, of peace and progress in the world, and in the interest of furthering equal international relations." [passage indistinct]

Chissano Replies

LD080030Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2245 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 7 Nov,TANJUG--In replying to the toast by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Vrhovec, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique Joaquin Alberto Chissano said that, as in the past, the present struggle of the Mozambican people counts on friendship, solidarity and cooperation with friendly countries. We are delighted, he said, that between our two countries the areas of cooperation have been identified already. In this context, added Minister Chissano, in our country we are expecting a delegation from Yugoslavia to consider possibilities for cooperation in the agricultural sector. Very soon a Mozambican delegation is expected to arrive in Belgrade to negotiate cooperation in the sector of health.

We are sure, said Chissano, that from the ensuing talks will come mutual benefits which will constitute a fine example of cooperation between two developing countries and members of the great family of the movement of non-aligned countries. "We can say with certainty that cooperation between Mozambique and Yugoslavia will be an important example of what is meant by true cooperation, because it is based on the common wish to fight against poverty, against inequitable and unfair international economic relations and for the advancement of the socialist revolution". The Mozambican minister for foreign affairs next said that one of the important objectives of his visit was a coordination of actions at the international level. Speaking about the forthcoming extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries in Mozambique, he noted that it demonstrates the priority which the nonaligned movement gives to the problem of peoples' liberation and eradication of focal points of world tension.

"We trust that once again, Yugoslavia, which has always been on the side of the national liberation movements, will play a very relevant role for the success of that meeting," Chissano pointed out. He added: "Our trust is attested to by the way in which this problem was analysed in the ministerial conference of the non-aligned movement held in Yugoslavia under your able chairmanship". "Colonialism and imperialism are historically condemned," the Mozambican foreign minister said. The will of our peoples for total and complete liberation is unstoppable. We wish to underline here the contribution of the peoples of Yugoslavia and particularly the personal engagement of their leader, Comrade Josip Broz Tito, in the struggle for the liberation of all peoples."

Received by Hodza

LD081740Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov, TANJUG--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, today received Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister for foreign affairs of Mozambique, officially visiting Yugoslavia.

In a long and friendly talk, Vice President Fadil Hodza and Minister Chissano exchanged views on the situation in southern Africa, particularly the struggle of liberation movements. Vice President Fadil Hodza emphasized that Yugoslavia will continue giving full support and comprehensive aid to the liberation movements and frontline countries fighting under very difficult conditions against colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa. During the talks, a mutual desire and readiness was expressed for further promoting comprehensive cooperation between the two nonaligned socialist countries.

Meets With Djuranovic

LD081742Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic received the foreign minister of Mozambique, Joaquim Alberto Chissano today. In the ensuing friendly and frank talk, Djuranovic and Chissano discussed ways of promoting bilateral relations and cooperation, particularly in the economic field, as well as cooperation within the framework of the non-aligned movement. Specifically discussed was the situation in southern Africa with regard to continued support to the Namibian and Zimbabwe peoples' struggle for freedom and independence. Foreign Minister Chissano's visit and talks in Yugoslavia have been assessed as an important contribution to the further swifter development of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mozambique.

Final Talks, Visit Ends

LD081945Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who has been on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Belgrade this evening. Pascoal Zandamela, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee, and Fernando Honwana, special advisor in the office of the president, left with the diplomatic head of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The eminent guest was seen off at Belgrade airport by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dragomir Petrovic and Ignac Golos, assistant federal secretaries of foreign affairs.

This afternoon Josip Vrhovec and Joaquim Alberto Chissano held final talks with the participation of their colleagues. Minister Chissano visited the military museum at Kalemegdan during the afternoon.

SRI LANKA'S FOREIGN MINISTER HAMEED CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Blazevic

LD071438Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, 7 Nov, TANJUG--Jakov Blazevic, republican Presidency president of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia today received Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed. The ensuing very cordial talk focused on increasing nonaligned activities and the role of the non-aligned in the international community.

Blazevic and Hameed also discussed the successful bilateral cooperation between Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia. A desire for the further advancement of Yugoslav-Sri Lanka cooperation was also stated, particularly as realistic possibilities for this exist.

Prior to his meeting with Blazevic the Sri Lanka foreign minister and his associates visited the Zagreb Ingra enterprise which, since 1964, has completed a number of major economic projects in Sri Lanka.

In the talks, both sides stated their wish for Ingra's business activities in this area continuing further.

Received by Djuranovic

LD081850Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov, TANJUG--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed. During a lengthy friendly talk, the further promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka at the bilateral and international levels was discussed.

Yugoslavia-Sri Lanka political cooperation was assessed as developing successfully. Economic cooperation between the two countries was said, however, to lag behind the high level of bilateral political relations. Despite the existing objective difficulties, it was set out in this context, possibilities exist for raising both the volume and quality of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides expressed readiness thoroughly to examine realistic possibilities for expanding economic cooperation and primarily increasing trade and the participation of Yugoslav economic organizations in Sri Lanka's development projects.

At the international level, it was established, Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, as two non-aligned and developing countries and United Nations members, cooperate closely and successfully particularly in the implementation of the Colombo non-aligned summit decisions. The two countries will continue their cooperation, in particular during the coming period of preparations for non-aligned gatherings.

Discusses Nonalined Summit

LD082115Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov, TANJUG--"Nonalignment is accepted and its role recognized all over the world, not because of the neutron bomb or intercontinental missiles they do not have, but thanks to the support and respect they have in the wide public opinion. That is why we are optimists and we believe in the future of our movement. Many countries, even those with military links with the blocs, are considering getting out and joining us", this was stated today by Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed in his talk with TANJUG's editor. Hameed stressed the outstanding importance of current Yugoslavia-Sri Lanka consultations regarding an all-encompassing nonaligned action for the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana next year.

Minister Hameed also stated his extreme happiness and honour at having an opportunity to meet President Tito tomorrow. He said that the nonaligned admire Tito as a symbol.

Tito is the only living statesman from the pleiad of the few great man--cofounders of nonalignment today contributing to humanity's aspirations for peace, Hameed said.

Foreign Minister Hameed further said that his talks in Yugoslavia have demonstrated the identity of the two countries' views on the non-aligned movement's activity in preparing for the sixth non-aligned summit.

We have discussed what steps to take to make the next summit a success, Minister Hameed said, adding that complete agreement had been reached on the need for full participation at the Havana summit. It is true, however, that some countries have announced they will not be attending the summit, said Hameed. As coordinator of the non-aligned movement until the next summit, Sri Lanka does not have any monopoly in directing the movement, he said. Rather, it endeavours to make a positive contribution to the movement's activity, avoiding dangers, protecting it from challenges and continually consolidating its unity, he said.

At a working breakfast given by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec this morning, Minister Hameed also met with the foreign minister of Mozambique, Joaquim Alberto Chissano. Discussed on this occasion were the ministerial meetings of the Coordinating Bureau, scheduled to be held in the Mozambique capital of Maputo in late January and in Colombo next May, said Minister Hameed. We are all highly interested in the success of this meeting in Mozambique, Minister Hameed said, adding that the non-aligned wish to extend proof of their solidarity with liberation movements in Africa and determine a joint programme of action to end racism, apartheid and colonialism.

As these will be the only questions on the agenda of the Maputo meeting, it is clear that the representatives of African liberation movements, primarily the leaders of SWAPO from Namibia and Zimbabwe, will also be invited to attend, he said.

Talks With Vrhovec Continue

LD082336Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C. Shahul Hameed, and their associates this evening resumed the talks they began in Zagreb. The talks focused on current international questions, nonaligned activities and cooperation in relation to pending nonaligned meetings and development of bilateral relations.

Vrhovec and Hameed also discussed latest developments in southern Africa caused by racist regime's endeavours to undermine the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia for their national liberation. In this relation Vrhovec and Hameed stressed the importance of the pending ministerial meeting of the nonaligned Coordination Bureau in Maputo. Developments in Southeast and South Asia, Europe and other regions were also discussed.

Vrhovec and Hameed particularly focused on developments of comprehensive relations between the two friendly nonaligned countries. Actual proposals for advancing cooperation in the area of economy, information, culture and science were also discussed.

MORE ON SECRETARY STANE DOLANC' VISIT IN FRANCE

Lectures at PCF School

LD081855Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris--Stane Dolanc, Presidium secretary of the LCY Central Committee, delivered a lecture in the French Communist Party [PCF] central party school this morning about socialist revolution and the establishment and functioning of the SFRY self-management system. Among other things, Stane Dolanc spoke of the LC role in our self-management system and of the tasks set by the 11th LCY Congress.

Pointing out the results attained following application of the system of self-management in all areas of social life, Dolanc stressed that self-management and nonalinement constitute an organic entity of Yugoslav policy. He emphasized that they have grown out of the original nature of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

Concluding his lecture, Stane Dolanc stressed that Yugoslav socialist revolution, which has developed successfully for almost 4 decades, is enriching the Marxist theory and practice of current world socialism. The students were very interested in the lecture and asked the LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary several interesting questions, to which he provided exhaustive answers. The lecture was attended also by Maxime Gremetz, Politubro member of the PCF Central Committee.

Stane Doland's 3-day visit to the PCF ends today with his press conference and with an official communique on the talks he had with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais. L'HUMANITE, PCF organ, today printed in a prominent place a photograph of Dolanc and Marchais taken at their talks yesterday.

Communique Issued

LD082336Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris--The 3-day visit paid by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to the Communist Party of France [PCF] at the invitation of Secretary General Georges Marchais, ended today with the issuance of a joint communique stating that, in an atmosphere of friendship, a broad exchange of opinions was conducted on the two countries' situation and on the two parties' activities, on the international situation, on questions concerning the communist and workers movements and on developing LCY-PCF cooperation.

The joint communique states that the PCF "is waging a struggle against the monopolies' power for the defense of the immediate interests of and assumption of new rights of the workers, for movement toward an increasingly democratic, decentralized and self-managing society, toward a French type of socialism; and the LCY is committed to struggle to strengthen socialist self-management and to continually deepen socialist self-managing democracy, in which the working man finds his affirmation as the basis subject of relations in society."

The talks--the communique goes on to state--demonstrated great mutual understanding. "The two parties, deeply rooted in the realities of their own countries, function in different conditions, but the difference in solutions which they propose and realize confirms their revolutionary ability and enriches the struggle for social progress and the entire revolutionary movement."

Considering that, despite the complexity of the international situation and the continuing existence of tension in international relations, our epoch is marked by an advance in detente and peaceful coexistence, the LCY and PCY will continue their action in opposition to the efforts of imperialism and other forces to halt the process of detente. "They consider that halting the arms race and gradually reducing armaments is of particular significance, representing an important stage on the path to full disarmament. The two parties stress here that strengthening peaceful coexistence should not mean a social and political status quo."

As concerns the European Continent, "the two parties consider it necessary to establish and develop security and cooperation on the bases of mutual interest and with respect for independence and with the aim of overcoming the bloc division of Europe. In this sense, the Mediterranean should be free from military bases and foreign forces, so that all coastal countries might live in security and might develop cooperation in peace."

The PCF and the LCY emphasize anew "the importance which they attribute to the strict application by all states of all regulations of the Helsinki Final Act. In this spirit, they will work actively to develop relations and cooperation in all spheres between Yugoslavia and France that correspond to the interests of the two countries and their peoples and to the interests of peace."

The LCY and the PCF, actively working in support of a profound democratization of international relations, consider that "respecting the sovereignty of every state and heading the role of every nation, great and small, today represent essential principles for settling world problems."

Nonalined policy and action directed at overcoming the bloc division of the world represent--the joint communique underlines--vital factors in the struggle for peace and cooperation among peoples. In this sense, both parties positively assess nonalined movement's activity and the recommendations of its last ministeral conference in Belgrade."

The joint communique also emphasizes that "the struggle to establish a new international economic order and to establish more just relations within the international community represents one of the priority tasks of all progressive and democratic forces."

Stressing anew their solidarity with the peoples and progressive forces struggling against imperialism, colonialism and all forms of oppression, and for social emancipation and national independence, the two sides emphasize that "respect for the rights of each country to sovereignly determine, without external interference, its own orientation, represents an inalienable principle."

The two parties expressed their support for the joint actions of communist parties and all other democratic and peaceful forces in the struggle for disarmament, peace and cooperation. They "stated with satisfaction that the struggle for socialism is developing and progressing under the varying conditions in which the class struggle is unfolding in our time. The LCY and the PCF, who determine their policies with complete independence and take as their starting point their responsibility to their own working class and people, stressed that voluntary cooperation between communist parties and international solidarity require strict respect for equality, independence, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for each party's orientation. Hence, differences in appraisal or differences of opinion between communist parties on certain questions should not hinder development of cooperation and solidarity."

Noting that LCY-PCF relations rest upon these very principles, the joint communique points out that Stane Dolanc and Georges Marchais "expressed satisfaction at this meeting, which permitted a very friendly and meaningful exchange of opinions and which, as such, represents a significant stage in development of biparty relations. It was decided that regular consultations should be continued, and a program of cooperation was agreed on. An invitation to visit Yugoslavia from Josip Broz Tito, LCY president, was conveyed to Georges Marchais, PCF secretary general, and was accepted with pleasure."

Also participating in the talks were Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and Maxime Gremetz, member of the PCF Central Committee Politburo.

Holds Press Conference

LD082238Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 8 Nov, TANJUG--"We are returning to Yugoslavia very satisfied" Central Committee Presidency Secretary of the Yugoslav League of Communists Stane Dolanc said today at a press conference at the end of his talks with the French Communist Party general secretary, Georges Marchais.

Dolanc said that the Yugoslav League of Communists (LCY) and the French Communist Party are completely in agreement that relations among communist parties can develop only on the already tested principles of equality, noninterference and the recognition of differences in roads towards socialist building.

Stane Dolanc stressed the deep conviction of the two parties that their mutual relations can serve as an example to many other communist parties and, therefore, cooperation between the Yugoslav and French communists has much broader significance.

French Communist Party General Secretary Georges Marchais assessed his talks with Dolanc as very important. He stressed that, thus, cooperation between the two parties has been raised on a higher level.

Georges Marchais stressed Yugoslavia's prominent role in the nonaligned movement. In answering journalists' questions Marchais said that self-management is the French Communist Party's prospect. In assessing his meeting with Dolanc as a major event Marchais said that already good relations between the two parties since the correction of mistakes from the past, have acquired a new dimension to the interest of both parties and two countries, as well as to relations among communist and workers parties.

Returns From Visit

LD082134Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned by air to Belgrade this evening, after a 3-day visit to France at the invitation of Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party. Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Budimir Babovic, special adviser in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also returned to Belgrade.

Stane Dolanc was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Aleksandar Grlickov, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, Milan Dlajevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and others.

TU GREETINGS TO USSR TRADE UNIONS ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

AU081318Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--The Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia has sent the following telegram to the All-Union Central Council of the USSR Trade Unions: "We most cordially congratulate the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, all members of trade unions and the USSR working class on the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the victory of which abolished the power of capital and oppression in tsarist Russia and opened a new era in the struggle for social progress, national liberation and independence of peoples and socialism in the world. Following the successes which the USSR working class and people are achieving in building socialism with attention and joy, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to send you our sincere wishes for further progress in building a socialist society and the comprehensive prosperity of your country. We are convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our trade union organizations will continue to successfully develop in the interests of the workers classes and peoples of the SFRY and the USSR, of peace and socialism in the world."

DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES KOSYGIN ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

AU081320Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "On the occasion of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, I send to the USSR Council of Ministers and to you personally the most cordial congratulations and best wishes for further progress and new successes in building your country. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere conviction that the friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries will continue to comprehensively develop and expand in the interest of our peoples and of peace, socialism and progress in the world."

CCP DELEGATION ENDS 2-WEEK WORKING HOLIDAY IN SFRY

ID082336Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2123 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of CCP party workers left Belgrade for Peking this evening after a 2-week working holiday in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The Chinese party delegation was seen off at Surcin Airport by Ferhad Kotoric, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Chou Chiu-yeh, PRC ambassador in the SFRY; and others.

FEDERATION OF SERBIAN TRADE UNIONS CONCLUDES CONGRESS

ID050003Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At their final plenary session today the delegates at the sixth congress of the Federation of Serbian Trade Unions adopted the congress' documents--a report on the work between the fifth and the sixth congress, a new statute and program of action--and elected members of the council and the supervisory committee of the Federation of Serbian Trade Unions and also the delegates for the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions and for the organs of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions.

The reports on the work of the five congress commissions submitted by Miodrag Velickovic, Jovan Neskovic, Marica Popovic, Bogdan Krneta and Mihajlo Stojanovic summed up the rich and meaningful discussion, in which almost every delegate had taken part.

The delegates then verified the mandate of the newly elected council and of the supervisory committee members. The new council has 127 members and the supervisory committee has 7.

The congress then elected 32 delegates for the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, while 240 delegates had been elected earlier in organizations of associated labor. In his concluding address, Ilijaz Kurtesi stressed that this congress had been a working dialog of the delegates, who represented 2 million members of the Federation of Serbian Trade Unions, on the basic questions of development and of further building our society.

SFRY CORN IMPORTS BEGIN AFTER 2 YEARS' SELF-SUFFICIENCY

AU071600Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Nov 78 AU

[Text] After 2 years of successful production and export of over 500,000 tons of corn, our country is again reverting to importing corn. Why? Here is a report by Nikola Bulatovic from Novi Sad:

This year's corn harvest will be somewhat better than expected, at least in Vojvodina, which, with a corn production of some 3 million tons, is the largest corn producer in the country. However, it is quite certain that this year's crop is insufficient to meet the increasingly greater demand. Except for Vojvodina, where a market surplus of 114,000 tons of corn is expected, all republics and the Province of Kosovo will face shortages which will most likely be met by imports.

At today's consultative meeting of the association for agriculture and food industry of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia and the produce exchange in Novi Sad, the participants explained the present situation and the corn shortage by the fact that increasingly greater consumption has not been accompanied by increasing production. It was also said that the link between corn production and income from corn is very poor or nonexistent and that in the country, as Dr Vlada Trifunovic stressed, there was no region or commune where a corn production program was set up, along with implementation measures. This also explains the situation where we have corn hybrids yielding 100 quintals per hectare, while the average yields in the country are a mere 40 quintals. It is incomprehensible that during today's great agricultural revolution there are still regions where the yields do not exceed 20 quintals.

During previous years of the current medium-term plan, corn production was approximately what had been estimated. However, the corn price is now out of step. While the prescribed price is now 2.10 dinars per kilogram of corn, corn is being sold on the market for twice this. Because of increased demand the future corn price is expected to be even higher and for this reason private producers are not offering corn for sale. It is believed that a price which would suit both the corn producers and consumers should be at the soft wheat price level--that is 3.30 dinars per kilogram. This would also be the basis for negotiations and agreements before sowing.

According to a representative of the federal committee for agriculture, if the price of corn is higher than that, intervention in the form of imports will become necessary.